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GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
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—By Frederick C. Yohn

Surrender of Fort Sackville
to
George Rogers Clark, February 25, 1779

DEDICATED TO
THE OLD NORTHWEST

RICH in people and in resources, the heart of the American nation, a wonderful land in which to live. The states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River, each a vast inland empire, have grown to their present greatness out of the long nameless country described as "the territory northwest of the river Ohio."

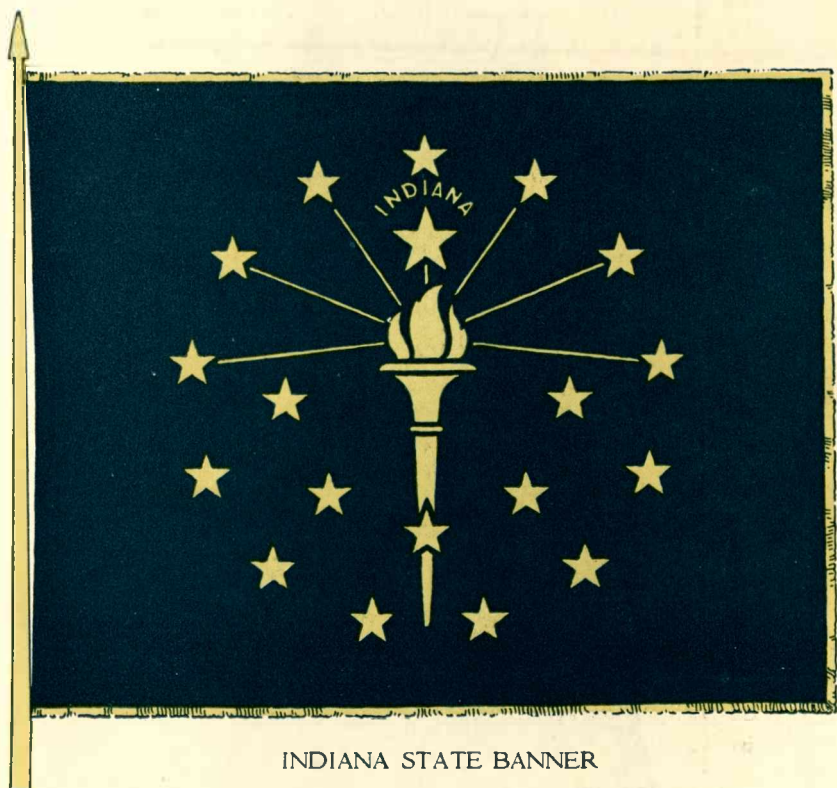
The years 1928 and 1929 are the 150th anniversaries of the campaigns of the American Revolution in which George Rogers Clark carried the arms of Virginia and the American cause into this wide region. His march from Kaskaskia to Vincennes and his capture of Fort Sackville, February 25, 1779, are among the most heroic deeds in the history of our western world.

The city of Vincennes, the state of Indiana, and the federal government have united to build upon the site of Fort Sackville a national memorial worthy of the personality and achievements of the man who won the Old Northwest for the United States. Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin alike look to George Rogers Clark, Pierre Gibault, Francis Vigo and the other men of 1778-79 as the first builders of the American nation in the heart of the continent.

On this anniversary year we join in grateful recognition of the men and the deeds which made our present states and our nation possible.

Ed Jackson

Governor of Indiana



INDIANA STATE BANNER



—Charles A. Mulligan, Sculptor

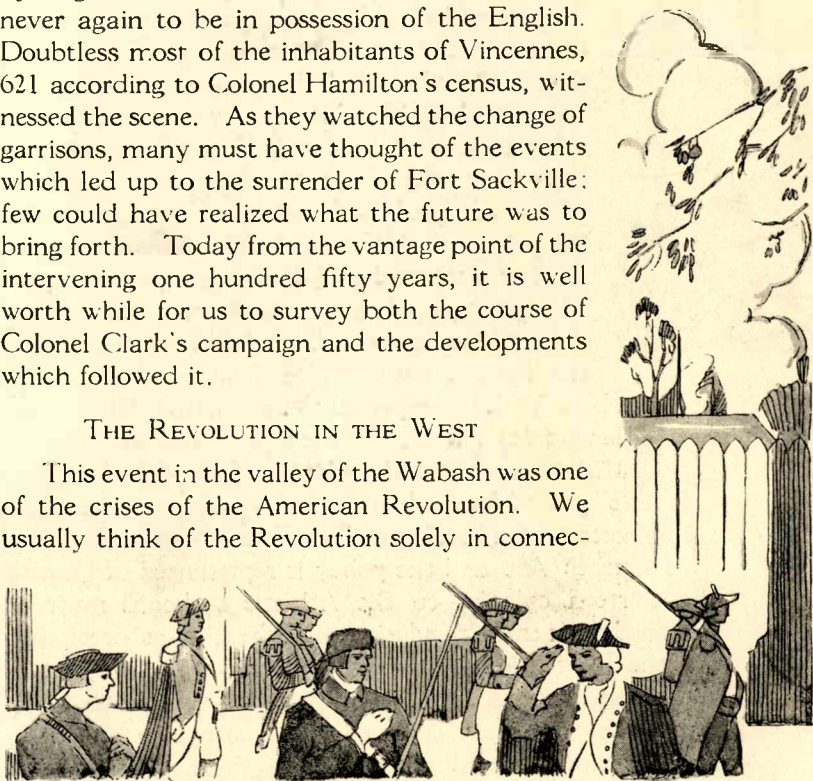
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
Monument at Quincy, Illinois

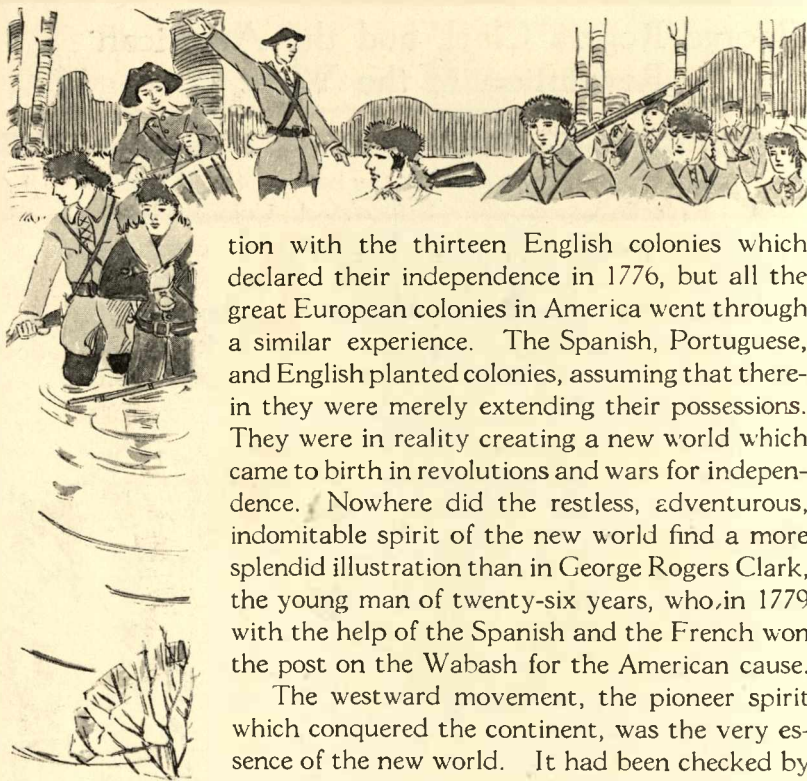
George Rogers Clark and the American Revolution in the West

ON the morning of February 25, 1779, a significant ceremony took place near the bank of the Wabash River in Vincennes. At 10 o'clock, Colonel Henry Hamilton, lieutenant-governor of Detroit, British commander in the Northwest, marched out of Fort Sackville and surrendered to Colonel George Rogers Clark, the commander of the troops of Virginia in the West. Colonel Clark and his men entered the fort, and raised a flag in token of possession by Virginia; Vincennes became an American town, never again to be in possession of the English. Doubtless most of the inhabitants of Vincennes, 621 according to Colonel Hamilton's census, witnessed the scene. As they watched the change of garrisons, many must have thought of the events which led up to the surrender of Fort Sackville; few could have realized what the future was to bring forth. Today from the vantage point of the intervening one hundred fifty years, it is well worth while for us to survey both the course of Colonel Clark's campaign and the developments which followed it.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE WEST

This event in the valley of the Wabash was one of the crises of the American Revolution. We usually think of the Revolution solely in connec-





tion with the thirteen English colonies which declared their independence in 1776, but all the great European colonies in America went through a similar experience. The Spanish, Portuguese, and English planted colonies, assuming that therein they were merely extending their possessions. They were in reality creating a new world which came to birth in revolutions and wars for independence. Nowhere did the restless, adventurous, indomitable spirit of the new world find a more splendid illustration than in George Rogers Clark, the young man of twenty-six years, who in 1779 with the help of the Spanish and the French won the post on the Wabash for the American cause.

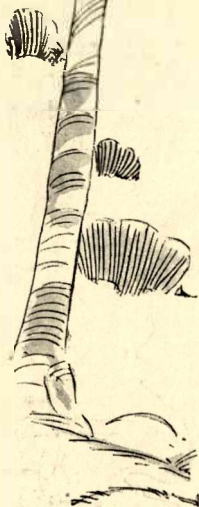
The westward movement, the pioneer spirit which conquered the continent, was the very essence of the new world. It had been checked by the British government. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and especially Virginia, had claims to extensive lands in the West, but the mother country tried to exclude their citizens from these lands. One of the "Intolerable Acts" passed by Parliament in 1774 annexed the whole region northwest of the River Ohio to the Province of Quebec. This Quebec Act and the policy it represented of limiting the thirteen colonies to the Atlantic seaboard must be reckoned with trade regulations and taxation as precipitating the Revolution. As Massachusetts took up arms at Lexington on April 19, 1775, rather than submit to offensive trade regulation enforced by an army, so Virginians and Carolinians could not endure to have the door to



the interior of the continent shut in their faces.

The West was both a cause and an issue of our Revolutionary War. If England could have held through the war the southern boundary fixed by the Quebec Act—the northern boundary of New York, the western boundary of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River—independence would have been but half achieved, lacking the opportunity of western expansion. Even that measure of success would have been most difficult to win, for the interior of most of the colonies would have been exposed to Indian forays which would have kept fighting men out of the American armies and would have cut down supplies. Indispensable shipments of ammunition from Spanish New Orleans up the Mississippi and the Ohio would have been cut off. With the English in control of the sea and the interior, it would have gone hard with the rebellious colonies.

The storm center in the West, beyond the mountains, was Kentucky. Next to Pittsburgh in importance, and far more exposed, was the little fort built in March, 1775, by James Harrod, where Harrodsburg now stands, the first permanent settlement in Kentucky. Many settlers came west that year, but the next year Indian forays from north of the Ohio River created such havoc that most of the survivors streamed back across the mountains for safety. If the Kentucky settlements were wiped out, those in western Pennsylvania and in North Carolina west of the mountains (now Tennessee) seemed likely to be destroyed, and the British

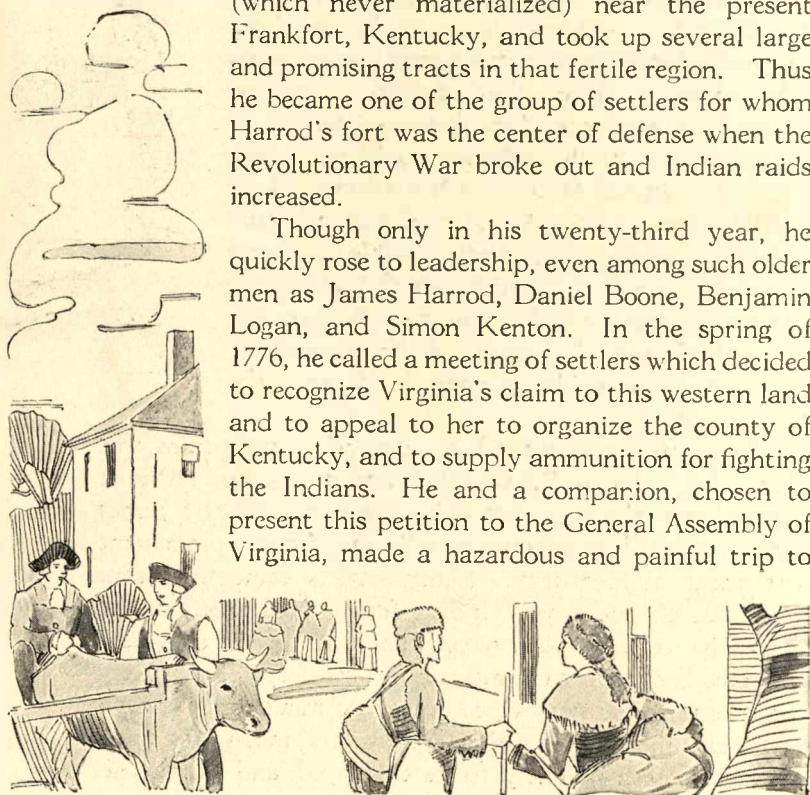


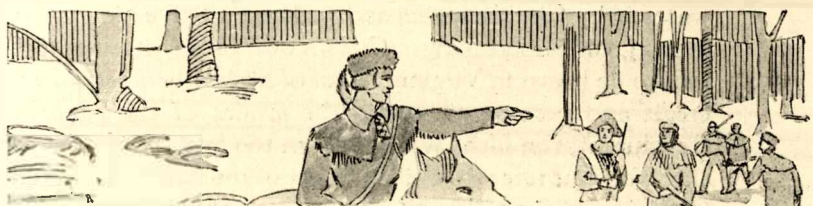
and Indians would hold the back door of the colonies.

THE YOUNG FRONTIERSMAN

This was the scene in which George Rogers Clark rose to command and to undying fame. Born in Virginia, November 19, 1752, in 1772, as a boy under 20, he had come west to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh and on down the Ohio about forty miles below the present Wheeling, where he settled as surveyor, hunter and farmer. He served as a captain in Lord Dunmore's Indian War (1774) and was one of the witnesses of the famous speech of Logan, the Mingo chief. The next year, 1775, he joined in laying out a town (which never materialized) near the present Frankfort, Kentucky, and took up several large and promising tracts in that fertile region. Thus he became one of the group of settlers for whom Harrod's fort was the center of defense when the Revolutionary War broke out and Indian raids increased.

Though only in his twenty-third year, he quickly rose to leadership, even among such older men as James Harrod, Daniel Boone, Benjamin Logan, and Simon Kenton. In the spring of 1776, he called a meeting of settlers which decided to recognize Virginia's claim to this western land and to appeal to her to organize the county of Kentucky, and to supply ammunition for fighting the Indians. He and a companion, chosen to present this petition to the General Assembly of Virginia, made a hazardous and painful trip to

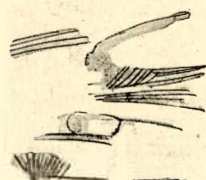




Williamsburg. In the face of much opposition and more indifference, they accomplished their object. Ammunition was granted August 23, 1776, and the county of Kentucky was created December 7, 1776. Clark's companion was killed by the Indians on his way back to Harrodsburg but the ammunition was saved, and Clark himself got back. He had secured organized government in Kentucky, he committed Virginia to carrying on the war in the West, and he got the powder so desperately needed by the handful of Kentucky pioneers who were standing their ground against the British-Indian attack.

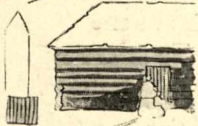
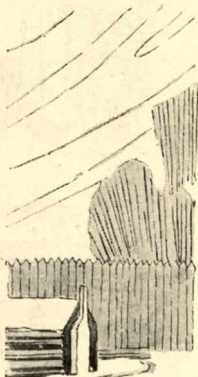
This first great achievement was due in part to his associations in Virginia. He was born on a large plantation less than two miles from Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello, and only a little farther from Charlottesville. Thomas Jefferson was his life-long friend, equally appreciative with him of the great opportunities of the new nation in the West. The two stand out in history as the men most deserving of the credit of making the United States a continental empire instead of a group of seaboard states.

Another distinguished Virginian, George Mason, knew George Rogers Clark as a boy and followed his western career with interest and pride. To him later Clark wrote one of the two full accounts we now have of his campaign in the Northwest. James Madison, later leader in the framing and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, twice President, was a school-mate. Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia,



was won by Clark's appeal and was later to give him support in his great undertaking. Clark's own family itself entitled him to be heard in Virginia. Four of his brothers served with credit and became officers in the armies of the American Revolution; the fifth, William, born too late to take part in that war, was later the skilled leader of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition. He became one of our greatest Indian agents, as well as governor of Missouri. With this background in the East, George Rogers Clark was able to get support in the West which none of his fellow pioneers could have secured.

Clark, now commander-in-chief of the Kentucky militia, found the defense of the settlements almost impossible. Bands of Indians crossed over the Ohio River into Kentucky, and lurked about the forts until they had a chance to kill some one who ventured outside or to ambush a small detail. Occasionally the experienced frontiersmen were able to ambush the ambuscaders or to overtake a retreating band, but it looked like a losing fight. By the end of January, 1777, there were only three forts left occupied, Harrod's, Boone's (Boonesborough), and Logan's (St. Asaph). Only the arrival of Colonel John Bowman with two companies from Virginia in August brought assurance that these three forts could be held. Outside the forts there was no safety. Isolated settlers and their families rash enough to stay on their little farms were murdered or dragged north into slavery or death by torture.

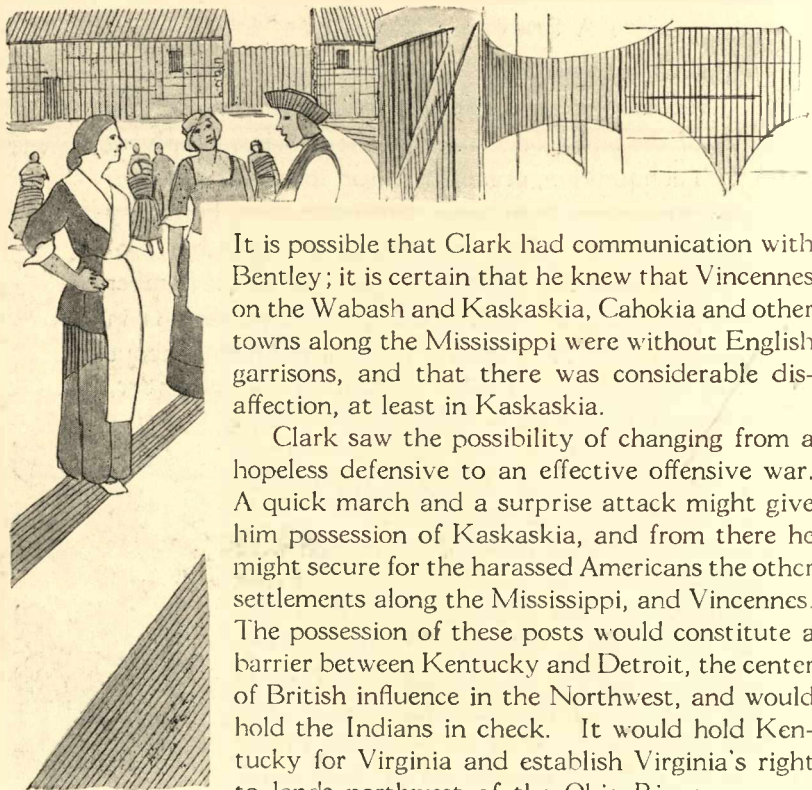


A STROKE OF GENIUS

In this desperate struggle, Clark showed that he possessed the first requisite of good generalship—insight into all the elements of the situation. Back of the Indians, supplying them with ammunition, organizing them for raids, occasionally buying captives from them (an instance of humanity which alleviated the suffering of some individuals but promoted additional raids), and reporting to Quebec the number of scalps taken, were English officers prosecuting the war in the West against the Americans. He informed himself about the posts from which the raids started. These, of course, were the towns settled years before by the French but under English control since the Treaty of Paris (1763) which sealed the victory of the English in the great French and Indian War.

Clark learned that many of the French were not happy under their English rulers, and that more recent American and English settlers were friendly to the American cause. Thomas Bentley, an English merchant at Kaskaskia, who had married into one of the most prominent French families there, was arrested at Mackinac in the summer of 1777 on the charge of treasonable correspondence with the Americans. There is proof that Bentley sent a boat with supplies to the barges in which Lieutenant William Linn brought 9,000 pounds of powder, received at New Orleans through Oliver Pollock for the American army, up the Mississippi and the Ohio in 1776-77.



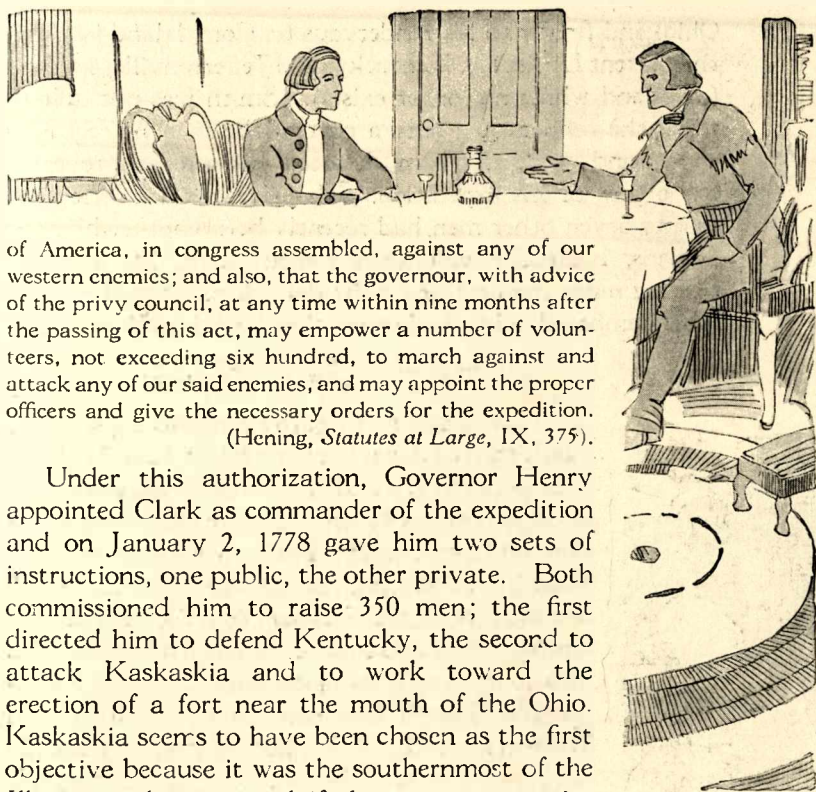


It is possible that Clark had communication with Bentley; it is certain that he knew that Vincennes on the Wabash and Kaskaskia, Cahokia and other towns along the Mississippi were without English garrisons, and that there was considerable disaffection, at least in Kaskaskia.

Clark saw the possibility of changing from a hopeless defensive to an effective offensive war. A quick march and a surprise attack might give him possession of Kaskaskia, and from there he might secure for the harassed Americans the other settlements along the Mississippi, and Vincennes. The possession of these posts would constitute a barrier between Kentucky and Detroit, the center of British influence in the Northwest, and would hold the Indians in check. It would hold Kentucky for Virginia and establish Virginia's right to lands northwest of the Ohio River.

When he went to Williamsburg in the fall of 1777 to make his report and settle his account with the State of Virginia, he talked this plan over with influential friends and with Governor Patrick Henry. It was approved by the Governor and the Council, and the General Assembly, without being very fully informed—for secrecy was essential—authorized its execution in the following vague action:

And to provide for the farther protection and defence of the frontiers, *Be it farther enacted*, That the governour, with the advice of the privy council, may order such part of the militia as may be most convenient, and as they shall judge necessary, consistently with the safety of the commonwealth, to act in conjunction with any troops on any expedition which may be undertaken by desire of the United States



of America, in congress assembled, against any of our western enemies; and also, that the governour, with advice of the privy council, at any time within nine months after the passing of this act, may empower a number of volunteers, not exceeding six hundred, to march against and attack any of our said enemies, and may appoint the proper officers and give the necessary orders for the expedition. (Hening, *Statutes at Large*, IX, 375).

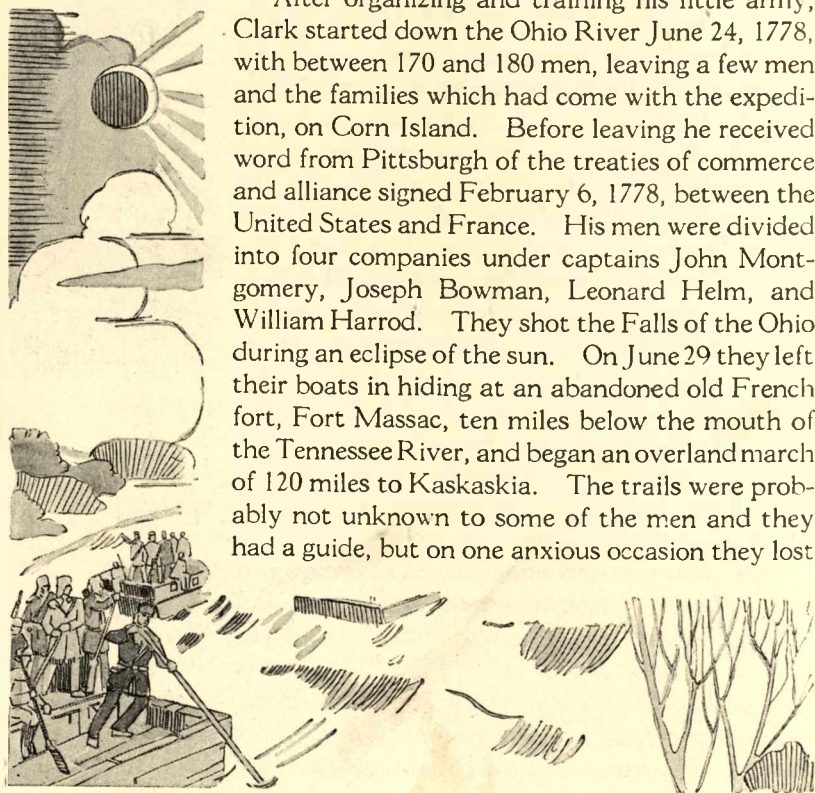
Under this authorization, Governor Henry appointed Clark as commander of the expedition and on January 2, 1778 gave him two sets of instructions, one public, the other private. Both commissioned him to raise 350 men; the first directed him to defend Kentucky, the second to attack Kaskaskia and to work toward the erection of a fort near the mouth of the Ohio. Kaskaskia seems to have been chosen as the first objective because it was the southernmost of the Illinois settlements and if the attempt to seize these settlements miscarried, the Virginian force would find refuge across the Mississippi in Spanish territory. The next day Clark received £1,200 in the depreciated paper currency of Virginia, and "was taken in partnership by his Excellency P. Henry in taking a Body of Land."

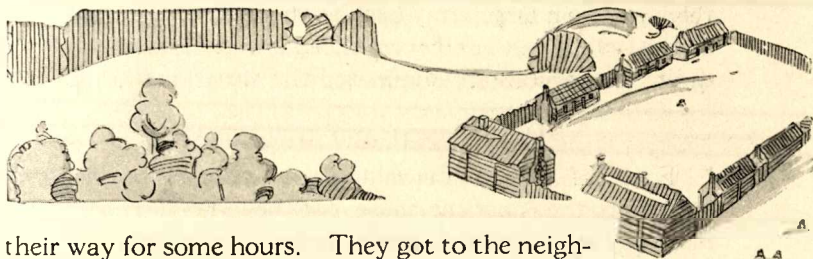
The collection and organization of the expedition proved very difficult. Clark appointed successively Major W. P. Smith, his "old friend Leonard Helm," and Joseph Bowman to raise a company and be captain. He crossed the mountains and at Redstone (now Brownsville), Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela, gave the same commission to William Harrod. He went down to Pittsburgh and then down the

Ohio, and finally to his rendezvous on Corn Island between the present Louisville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana (an island which no longer exists). Smith was not able to reach the rendezvous; only a part of the men he recruited came, and some of them deserted when Clark revealed the object of his expedition. Though Daniel Boone with twenty-seven other men had recently been captured by the Indians, Kentucky volunteers joined Clark, Harrodsburg sending more than a third of its defenders. Yet the whole force numbered only a little more than half the 350 expected.

THE CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA

After organizing and training his little army, Clark started down the Ohio River June 24, 1778, with between 170 and 180 men, leaving a few men and the families which had come with the expedition, on Corn Island. Before leaving he received word from Pittsburgh of the treaties of commerce and alliance signed February 6, 1778, between the United States and France. His men were divided into four companies under captains John Montgomery, Joseph Bowman, Leonard Helm, and William Harrod. They shot the Falls of the Ohio during an eclipse of the sun. On June 29 they left their boats in hiding at an abandoned old French fort, Fort Massac, ten miles below the mouth of the Tennessee River, and began an overland march of 120 miles to Kaskaskia. The trails were probably not unknown to some of the men and they had a guide, but on one anxious occasion they lost





their way for some hours. They got to the neighborhood of Kaskaskia late in the afternoon of July 4 and kept concealed till dusk.

De Rocheblave, the British commandant, had no troops other than the native militia. These had been on guard a few days before on account of a false alarm, but had been released. Crossing the Kaskaskia River in boats, part of Clark's men were sent to take possession of the town, while he himself with the rest went to the fort. Neither of the parties encountered resistance; the fort was entered without difficulty and Rocheblave was taken prisoner. At a given signal a general shout was raised and the inhabitants then learned what had taken place. They were ordered to stay in their homes and were disarmed. Not a shot had been fired.

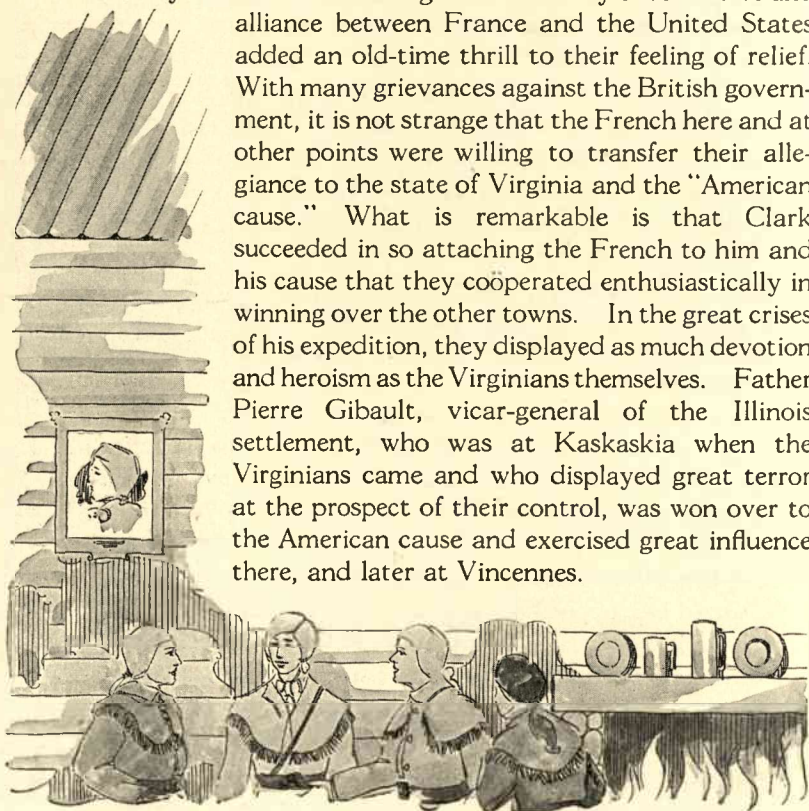
Clark had won his first objective without mishap, but it left him in the midst of a possibly hostile population of French which outnumbered his men, and in the midst of an actually hostile Indian population which far outnumbered all the whites. Both the French and the Indians were taken by surprise and disorganized, but if either had crystallized into opposition, the success of the invaders would have been illusory. The Virginian kept the upper hand by a combination of courage, insight, carefulness and braggadocio which compels the admiration of all who read his narrative, weird in its spelling, careless in its grammar, but convincingly honest and straightforward. He skilfully kept the weakness of his own force concealed while he gave the impression of



relying upon a large army back at the Falls of the Ohio. He studied every move and every thought of those with whom he dealt. He absolutely dominated the situation.

THE FRENCH AND THE INDIANS

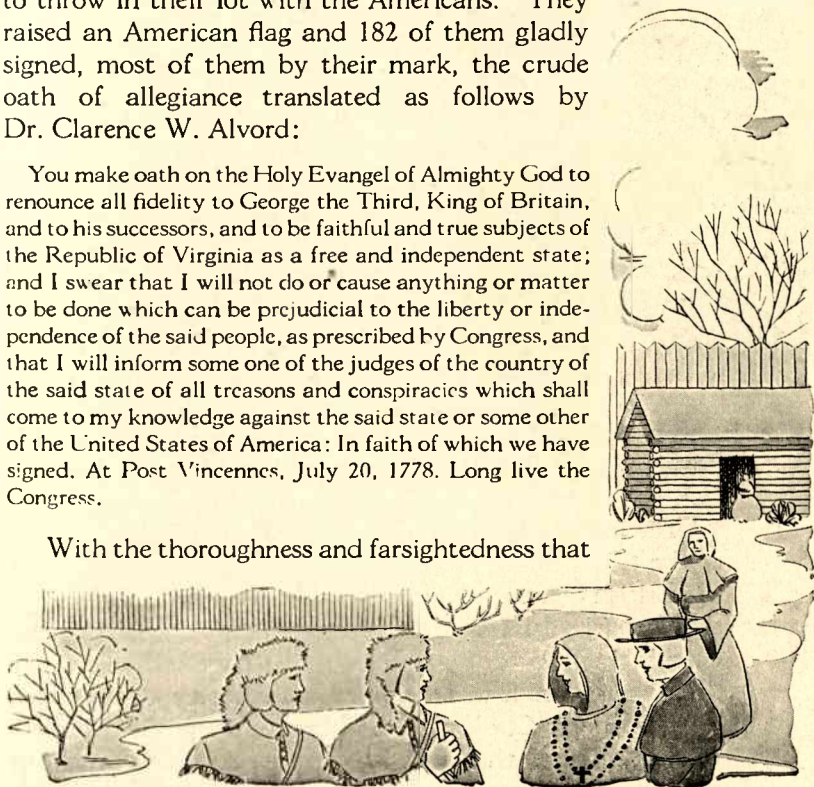
Some of the inhabitants were already known to be inclined to the American cause, but the larger part were very naturally in a state of alarm. Clark tells how he allowed this state to continue and how at first he even increased the fears of the French. At the psychological moment he relieved their anxiety and gave every assurance of civil and religious liberty. The news he brought of the treaty of commerce and alliance between France and the United States added an old-time thrill to their feeling of relief. With many grievances against the British government, it is not strange that the French here and at other points were willing to transfer their allegiance to the state of Virginia and the "American cause." What is remarkable is that Clark succeeded in so attaching the French to him and his cause that they coöperated enthusiastically in winning over the other towns. In the great crises of his expedition, they displayed as much devotion and heroism as the Virginians themselves. Father Pierre Gibault, vicar-general of the Illinois settlement, who was at Kaskaskia when the Virginians came and who displayed great terror at the prospect of their control, was won over to the American cause and exercised great influence there, and later at Vincennes.

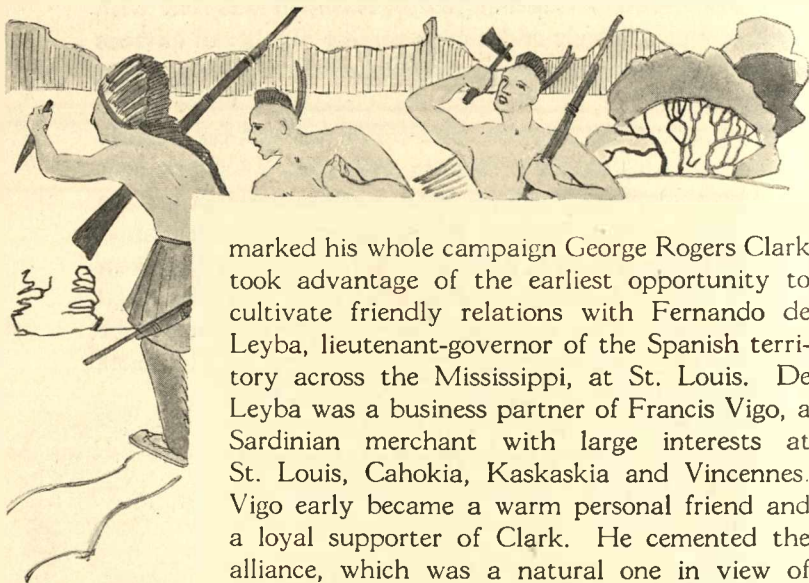


Late on July 5 Captain Joseph Bowman was sent with some mounted troops and a considerable number of citizens of Kaskaskia, to take possession of the other Illinois towns, Prairie du Rocher, St. Philippe, and Cahokia. These towns were all taken by surprise, and upon explanation, readily gave their allegiance to Virginia. On July 14 Clark sent Dr. Jean Baptiste Laffont with written instructions to Vincennes on the Wabash River, about 150 miles on a straight line northeast of Kaskaskia, to win it to the American cause. Father Gibault accompanied him; this plan had been worked out by him and Clark, and there is no doubt that his great influence brought the citizens of Vincennes to throw in their lot with the Americans. They raised an American flag and 182 of them gladly signed, most of them by their mark, the crude oath of allegiance translated as follows by Dr. Clarence W. Alvord:

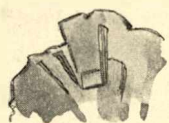
You make oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God to renounce all fidelity to George the Third, King of Britain, and to his successors, and to be faithful and true subjects of the Republic of Virginia as a free and independent state; and I swear that I will not do or cause anything or matter to be done which can be prejudicial to the liberty or independence of the said people, as prescribed by Congress, and that I will inform some one of the judges of the country of the said state of all treasons and conspiracies which shall come to my knowledge against the said state or some other of the United States of America: In faith of which we have signed. At Post Vincennes, July 20, 1778. Long live the Congress.

With the thoroughness and farsightedness that





marked his whole campaign George Rogers Clark took advantage of the earliest opportunity to cultivate friendly relations with Fernando de Leyba, lieutenant-governor of the Spanish territory across the Mississippi, at St. Louis. De Leyba was a business partner of Francis Vigo, a Sardinian merchant with large interests at St. Louis, Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Vigo early became a warm personal friend and a loyal supporter of Clark. He cemented the alliance, which was a natural one in view of chronic enmity between the Spanish and the English and of the French-Spanish alliance.



For supplies and money Clark, as early as July 18, drew upon Oliver Pollock, the agent of Virginia at New Orleans. As long as Pollock's resources and credit stood the strain he financed Clark. Vigo and other merchants of the French towns also advanced money and supplies. Thus his position in the Illinois towns was made as strong as possible. Captain Helm was put in command of Vincennes.

The Indians, however, were a most serious danger. Most of the tribes in the Northwest were under the influence of the British officers; many of them had joined in raids upon the Kentucky settlements. If they took the warpath against Clark's small force, its case would be hopeless. The only thing that saved it was the great personal ascendancy which George Rogers Clark gained. He met danger and threats with a boldness that won the respect and esteem of the red men. As they swarmed around Cahokia from the north



and east and west, he brought them no presents, he showed no concern over their attitude. Patiently, and in language they could understand, he explained the war between England and her former colonies, he told them to choose openly whether they would have peace or war with the Americans, the "Big Knives" as the Indians of the Northwest came to call them. Knowing only too well the weakness of his resources, he and his men displayed a moral strength which cowed the savages. When he offered them a white belt for peace and a red belt for war and with the utmost show of unconcern gave them time for deliberation, they chose the white belt. He thwarted a dangerous attempt of some Puan (Winnebago) Indians to seize him in the night, and his treatment of the plotters as cowardly culprits won the admiration of all the Indians. Nowhere in all the history of the dealings of the white men with the red men can one find a better understanding of the latter than Clark exhibited; nowhere can one find a more striking instance of the moral ascendancy of a great leader.

The description which a younger contemporary, Governor John Reynolds, of Illinois, gave of him as he led his men to Kaskaskia, helps to explain the almost incredible dominance of Clark at this time over those about him.

Col. Clark himself was nature's favorite, in his person as well as mind. He was large and athletic, capable of enduring much, yet formed with such noble symmetry and manly beauty that he combined much grace and elegance together with great firmness of character.



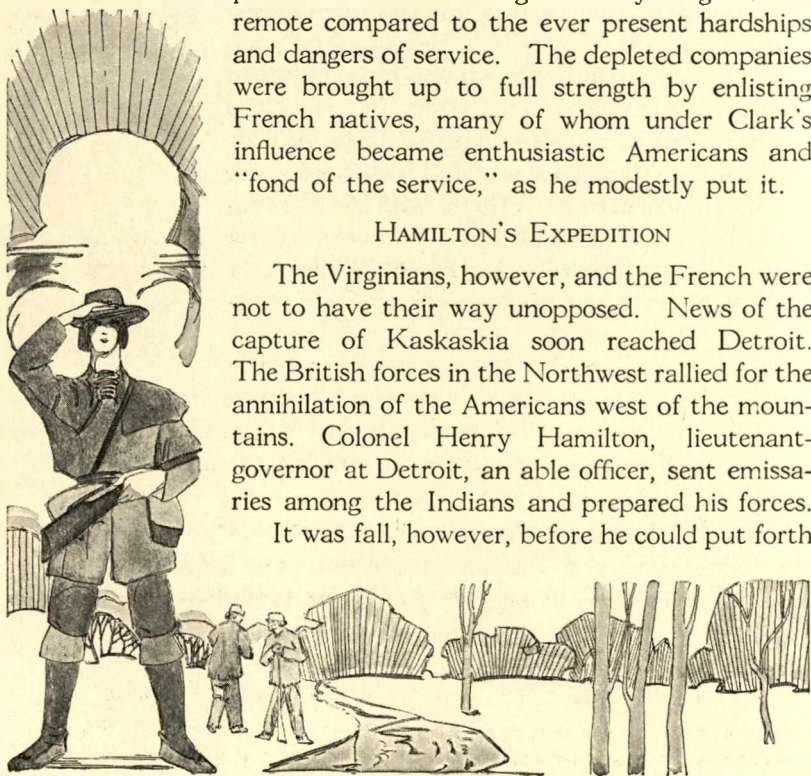
He was grave and dignified in his deportment, agreeable and affable with his soldiers when relaxed from duty; but in a crisis when the fate of a campaign was at stake or the lives of his brave warriors were in danger, his deportment became stern and severe. His appearance in these perils indicated, without language to his men, that every soldier must do his duty.

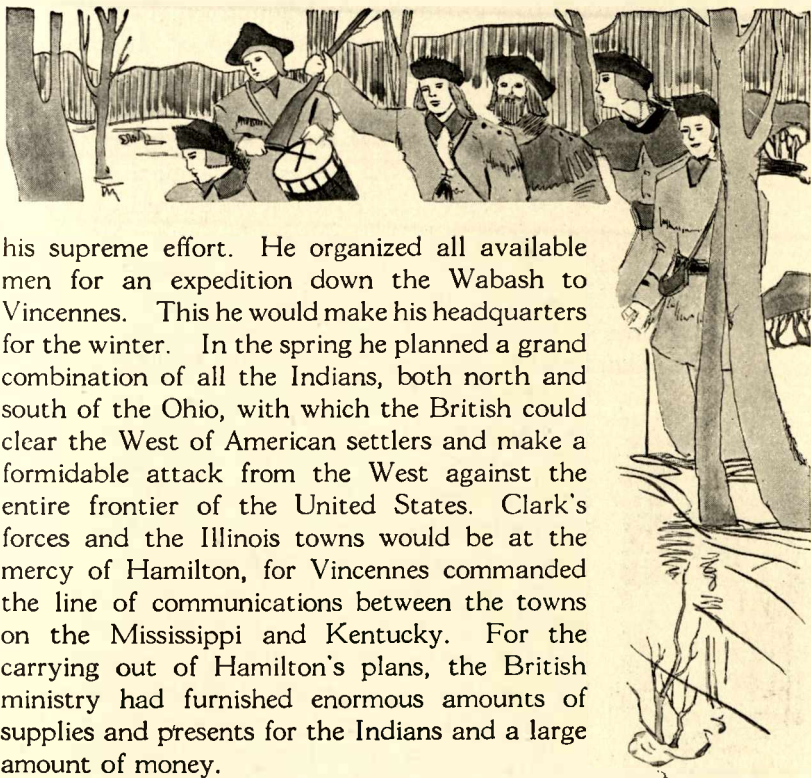
Most of Clark's men wanted to return home after the capture of the Illinois towns. Seventy or eighty were sent back to Kentucky and Virginia, with De Rocheblave as their prisoner, and with messages. About a hundred were persuaded to re-enlist for eight months. That they did so was another tribute to Clark's personal influence, for pay and even necessary supplies were not forthcoming, and the promise of land to be granted by Virginia was remote compared to the ever present hardships and dangers of service. The depleted companies were brought up to full strength by enlisting French natives, many of whom under Clark's influence became enthusiastic Americans and "fond of the service," as he modestly put it.

HAMILTON'S EXPEDITION

The Virginians, however, and the French were not to have their way unopposed. News of the capture of Kaskaskia soon reached Detroit. The British forces in the Northwest rallied for the annihilation of the Americans west of the mountains. Colonel Henry Hamilton, lieutenant-governor at Detroit, an able officer, sent emissaries among the Indians and prepared his forces.

It was fall, however, before he could put forth





his supreme effort. He organized all available men for an expedition down the Wabash to Vincennes. This he would make his headquarters for the winter. In the spring he planned a grand combination of all the Indians, both north and south of the Ohio, with which the British could clear the West of American settlers and make a formidable attack from the West against the entire frontier of the United States. Clark's forces and the Illinois towns would be at the mercy of Hamilton, for Vincennes commanded the line of communications between the towns on the Mississippi and Kentucky. For the carrying out of Hamilton's plans, the British ministry had furnished enormous amounts of supplies and presents for the Indians and a large amount of money.

Finally on October 7, 1778, Colonel Hamilton started from Detroit with an expedition well supplied for his future plans. According to his statement he had thirty-seven regular troops and officers, including a lieutenant, two sergeants, and thirty privates of the King's (8th) Regiment, and eight irregulars trained for one year with regulars. He had also about seventy volunteers from the Detroit militia, nearly all French, and about sixty Indians. This force of 175 was increased by the accession of Indians during the slow progress of the expedition toward Vincennes down the St. Clair River, across the tip of Lake Erie, up the Maumee River, across the portage at Fort Wayne to the Aboite River, and down through the Little Wabash and the

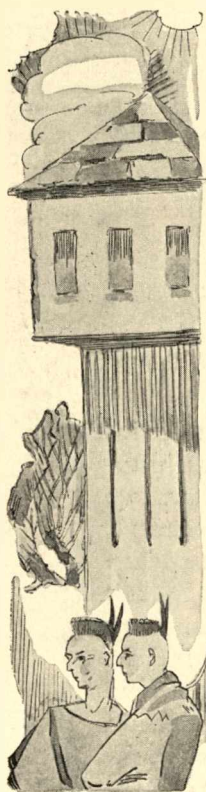
Wabash itself to Vincennes. At Miamitown (Fort Wayne) conferences were held with several tribes of Indians and ammunition was sent to others for the campaign.

The weather was bad and the water in the Wabash River system was extremely low. It took the expedition 71 days to reach its destination; the distance travelled Hamilton estimated at 600 miles. It arrived at Vincennes December 17. Captain Helm got no support from the Vincennes militia. He was taken prisoner and the inhabitants were compelled to sign an oath acknowledging their sin in giving allegiance to Congress, asking pardon of God and the King of England and promising to be good and faithful subjects.

Hamilton immediately took up the task of putting the fort, named after Lord George Sackville, secretary of state for the colonies, into perfect condition for defense. He sent out several little scouting parties, one of which nearly succeeded in ambuscading Clark between Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In the course of the next few weeks, he sent away most of the Indians and the Detroit militia, feeling absolutely sure that no military operations could take place in the very unfavorable winter months. His plans would be carried out with the advent of good weather in spring and summer.

CLARK FACES THE BRITISH MENACE

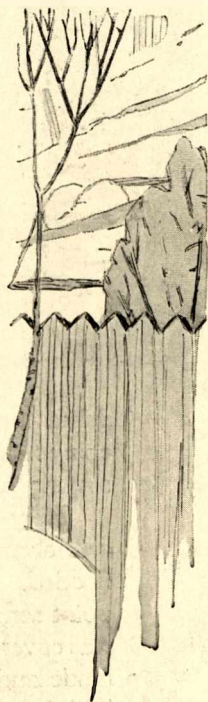
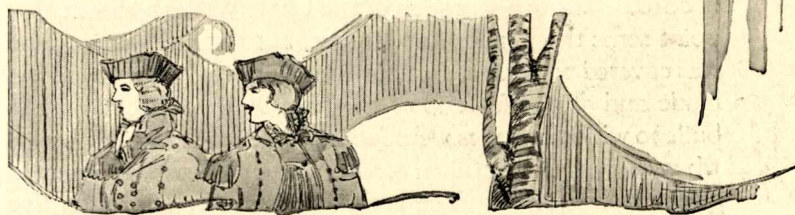
When news of Hamilton's advance reached the Illinois towns, Clark rose to the supreme heights of leadership. On January 28 he re-

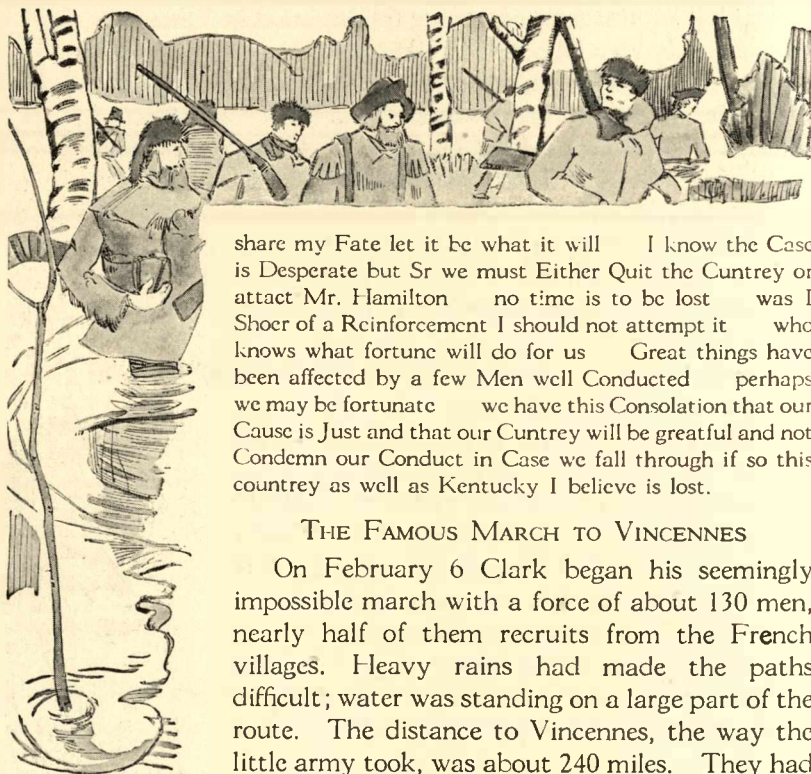


ceived full information concerning the situation at Vincennes from Francis Vigo who was in Vincennes when the English came. As his only chance lay in a surprise attack on Fort Sackville, he prepared the minds of the French inhabitants and his own soldiers for the enterprise. At first it seemed to all of them impossible to cross the flooded lands of southern Illinois and the streams, swollen with unprecedented rainfall and snow. By some mysterious magic, however, Clark was able to infuse both the Virginians and the French with his own spirit and with greater confidence than even he himself possessed.

On February 5, an armed galley, the "Willing," with a crew of 40 men at the oars, and some small cannon, was sent down the Mississippi to approach Vincennes by way of the Ohio and the Wabash to join in the attack upon Fort Sackville and to cut off the British from the south. Writing to Governor Patrick Henry on February 3, Clark had fully explained the situation and his plans. After describing the mission upon which he was sending the boat, he continued—I give his own words, spelling and punctuation, as they are preserved in the Virginia State Archives—

I Shall March across by Land myself with the Rest of My Boys the principal persons that follow me on this forlorn hope is Captn Joseph Bowman John Williams Edwd Worthing[ton] Richd M Carty & Frans Charlovielle Lieuts Richd Brashears Abm Kellar Abm Chaplin Jno Jerault And Jno Bayley and several other Brave Subalterns, You must be Sensible of the Feeling that I have for those Brave officers and Soldiers that are Determined to



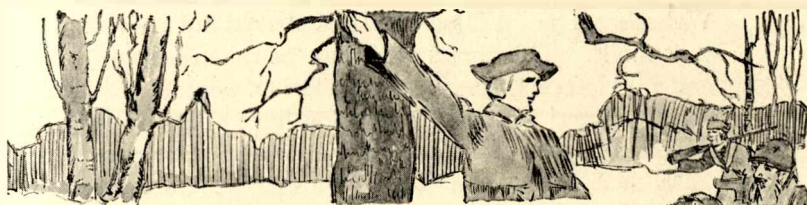


share my Fate let it be what it will I know the Case is Desperate but Sr we must Either Quit the Cuntrey or attact Mr. Hamilton no time is to be lost was I Shoer of a Reinforcement I should not attempt it who knows what fortune will do for us Great things have been affected by a few Men well Conducted perhaps we may be fortunate we have this Consolation that our Cause is Just and that our Cuntrey will be greatful and not Condemn our Conduct in Case we fall through if so this country as well as Kentucky I believe is lost.

THE FAMOUS MARCH TO VINCENNES

On February 6 Clark began his seemingly impossible march with a force of about 130 men, nearly half of them recruits from the French villages. Heavy rains had made the paths difficult; water was standing on a large part of the route. The distance to Vincennes, the way the little army took, was about 240 miles. They had no tents, and they lived for the most part on the game they killed. The men were kept in good spirits by competition in hunting and by impromptu games, dancing, singing and story telling about the campfires at night.

They reached the western branch of the Little Wabash on February 13 and from there on most of the country was flooded. The other branch of the Little Wabash was at that point some three miles further east, but the intervening land was covered with three feet of water or more. One canoe was made and at the far end of the first channel a scaffold was built to which supplies were ferried to be loaded on the horses when they had been taken across. The process was repeated at the east branch. The army had to march through five



miles of icy water before getting to solid ground. Clark's *Memoir* tells of the encampment and shows how he got his men to do the impossible:

By the caving in we found our Selves Incamped on a pretty Height in high spirits Each Laughing at the other in consequence of something that had happened in the course of this ferrying business as they called it and the whole at the great Exploit as they thought that they had accomplished this a little Antick Drummer afforded them great diversion by floating on his Drum &c all this was greatly Incouraged and they really began to think themselves superiour to other men and that neither the Rivers or seasons could stop their progress.

The next tributary of the Wabash they would have to cross was the Embarrass River, which Clark spelled Umbara and which is pronounced Embraw, but much of the way to it was under water. Major Joseph Bowman's entry of February 16 was typical: "Marched all day through rain and water." Provisions began to fail and the flood had driven away all the game. They got to the Embarrass River late on the seventeenth, but it was too wide and deep to cross, and they had difficulty in finding any spot on which to pass the cold, drizzly night.

At daybreak they heard the morning gun of Fort Sackville nine miles away in a straight line. They marched down the west bank of the Embarrass River through drowned lands to the place where its flood joined that of the Wabash, though it was only after long exploration that the men in the canoe, in this sea of water, could find the channel of the Wabash. They spent two days without food, making ready to cross the

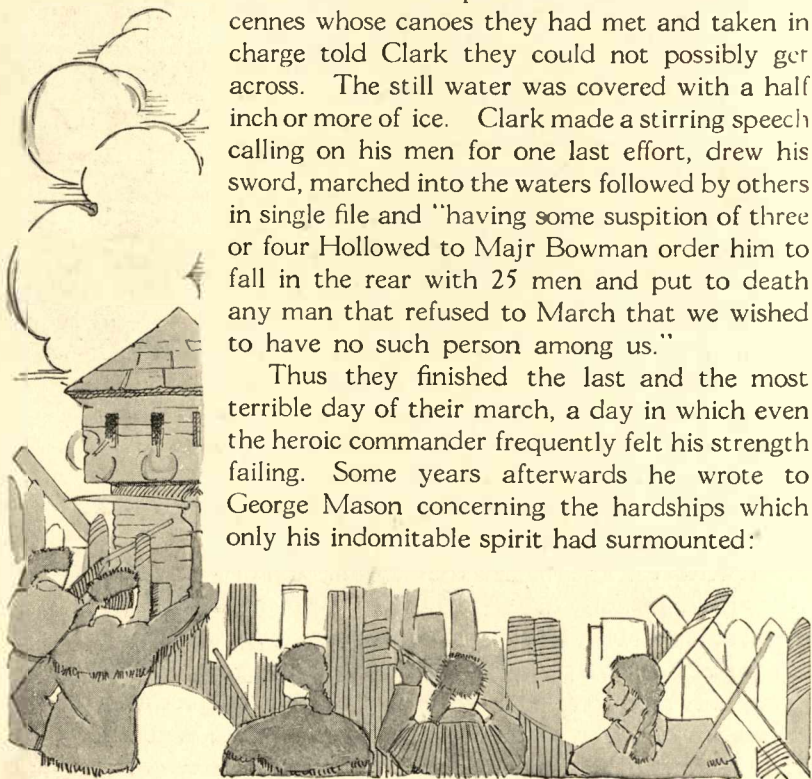


Wabash. The "Willing" had not arrived but they could not wait for it. The horses could not be taken across the river and were left on the west side as the men were ferried across in the night and in the dim morning light of the twenty-first.

Of the twenty-second of February, Bowman wrote, "Marched on in the water, those that were weak and faintish from so much fatigue went in the canoes. We came one league further, to some sugar camps, where we staid all night. Heard the evening and the morning guns from the Fort. No provisions yet. Lord help us."

The morning of the twenty-third was clear and cold. They were six miles from Vincennes; four of the six miles were flooded so deep that Frenchmen from Vincennes whose canoes they had met and taken in charge told Clark they could not possibly get across. The still water was covered with a half inch or more of ice. Clark made a stirring speech calling on his men for one last effort, drew his sword, marched into the waters followed by others in single file and "having some suspicion of three or four Hollowed to Majr Bowman order him to fall in the rear with 25 men and put to death any man that refused to March that we wished to have no such person among us."

Thus they finished the last and the most terrible day of their march, a day in which even the heroic commander frequently felt his strength failing. Some years afterwards he wrote to George Mason concerning the hardships which only his indomitable spirit had surmounted:





If I was sensible that You wou'd let no Person see this relation I would give You a detail of our suffering for four days in crossing those waters, and the manner it was done; as I am sure that You wou'd Credit it. but is too incredible for any Person to believe except those that are as well acquainted with me as You are, or had experienced something similar to it.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT SACKVILLE

From their halting place on Warrior's Island they could see the town of Vincennes and Fort Sackville. The inhabitants of the town were warned to stay in their houses and keep quiet during the fighting; the garrison was without suspicion of the nearness of the terrible man whom the flood and the ice could not stop and whose matchless riflemen were to silence the fire of cannon. After darkness fell the little army quietly took possession of every vantage point and began the attack. Those in the fort thought it was an Indian brawl until the third or fourth shot through a porthole wounded a soldier.

The firing was kept up through the night and till eight the next morning. So superb was the marksmanship of the frontiersmen that the British soldiers were driven from their cannon and then from the portholes. On Colonel Clark's threat to storm the fort a parley between the two commanders was arranged. While it was taking place a party of Indians, returning from a raid with scalps hanging from their belts, was captured and tomahawked in sight of the fort and the officers' conference. The Americans' confident



bearing and their commander's overpowering will intimidated Hamilton, seasoned soldier though he was, and he surrendered Fort Sackville, with its garrison, now reduced to some eighty men. Clark had not lost a single man in his fearful march nor in the fighting. The next day, February 25, 1779, the formal surrender took place.

RESULTS OF VICTORY

The numbers involved were small, but a vast territory was affected. The British attack on the West was temporarily broken. Settlers poured over the mountains into Kentucky and even into the Northwest; perhaps as many as 10,000 came in the year 1779. Kentucky was saved and all who could read the signs of the time knew that the region north of the Ohio was destined to be part of the new republic.

Virginia's hold on the Northwest, it is true, met serious setbacks. The County of Illinois, which was created in December, 1778, consisting of all subjects of Virginia living northwest of the River Ohio, was shortlived. Clark's army, without pay, and often without clothes and food, dwindled to a handful and the garrison at Vincennes was discontinued. He made the Falls of the Ohio his center of defense, and built Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi just below the mouth of the Ohio. His "main objective," as Temple Bodley has shown, was Detroit, which he would doubtless have captured if he had received any considerable

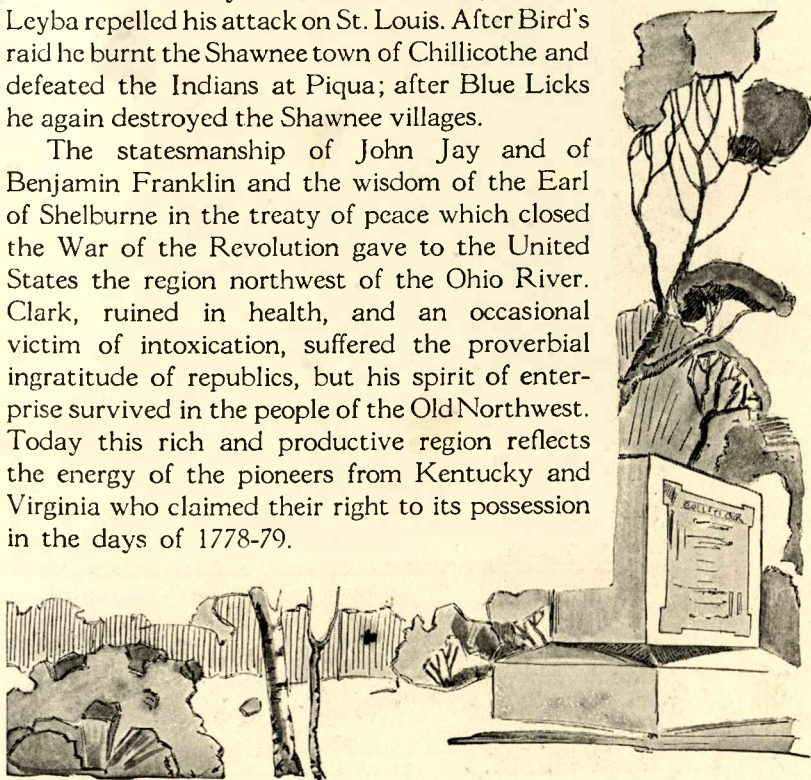


EMELINE FAIRBANKS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

reinforcements or supplies, but he had to give up the attempt.

The defense of the western frontier, however, was kept up as by a miracle. In spite of Captain Bird's successful raid on Martin's and Ruddle's stations in Kentucky in 1780, and the disastrous defeat of the Kentuckians at Blue Licks in 1782; in spite of the defeat and the massacre of Colonel Archibald Lochry's force on the Ohio at Lochry's Creek in 1780 as they were coming to reinforce Clark's little band, Clark held on, and he struck blow for blow. He aided in repelling the British and Indian expedition sent down the Mississippi in 1780 by Major Sinclair, commandant at Mackinac; he drove the enemy back from Cahokia, and De Leyba repelled his attack on St. Louis. After Bird's raid he burnt the Shawnee town of Chillicothe and defeated the Indians at Piqua; after Blue Licks he again destroyed the Shawnee villages.

The statesmanship of John Jay and of Benjamin Franklin and the wisdom of the Earl of Shelburne in the treaty of peace which closed the War of the Revolution gave to the United States the region northwest of the Ohio River. Clark, ruined in health, and an occasional victim of intoxication, suffered the proverbial ingratitude of republics, but his spirit of enterprise survived in the people of the Old Northwest. Today this rich and productive region reflects the energy of the pioneers from Kentucky and Virginia who claimed their right to its possession in the days of 1778-79.





—Courtesy George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Ohio

THE TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO
 Won for the United States by George Rogers Clark.

FEDERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY
PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE



EWING REMISON
INDIANA



Mrs. ALVIN T. HERT
KENTUCKY



LUTHER ELY SMITH
MISSOURI

APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT OF U.S. SENATE CHARLES G. DAWES



SIMEON D. FESS
OHIO



JAMES E. WATSON
INDIANA



KENNETH MCKELLAR
TENNESSEE

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF HOUSE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH



ALBERT H. VESTAL
INDIANA



WILL R. WOOD
INDIANA



RALPH GILBERT
KENTUCKY

ELECTED BY INDIANA CLARK COMMISSION



CLEMENT J. RICHARDS
TERRE HAUTE



D. FRANK CULBERTSON
VINCENNES



Mrs. ANNE S. CARLISLE
SOUTH BEND



THOMAS TAGGART
FRENCH LICK



LEW M. OBANNON
CORYDON



LEE BURNS
INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL COMMISSION



CLEMENT J. RICHARDS
PRESIDENT



JAMES A. WOODBURN
VICE-PRESIDENT



MRS. ED JACKSON



FRANK C. BALL



ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE



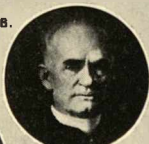
CHRISTOPHER B.
COLEMAN



THOMAS TAGGART



EWING R.
EMISON



MONSIGNOR
FRANCIS H. GAVIS



D. FRANK
CULBERTSON



WILLIAM FORTUNE



LEE BURNS



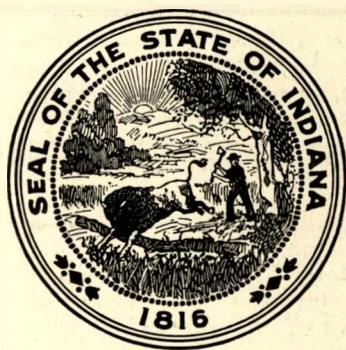
LEW M. O'BANNON



HARRY G. LESLIE



F. HAROLD VAN ORMAN



KNOW INDIANA

OFFICIAL NAME

THE word Indiana was first used as the name of a triangular tract of territory containing about 5,000 square miles which is now a part of West Virginia. This tract was given by the Six Nations of Iroquois Indians to the Indiana Land Company, in about the year 1778, by way of indemnity in the settlement of a claim for merchandise which had been taken by a war party of Indians. The state of Virginia later refused to recognize the transaction, and in 1798 Indiana ceased to exist, but the name was used again two years later, in 1800, when the Northwest Territory was divided and the portion lying west of Ohio and extending to the Mississippi River, and north to Canada, was named Indiana Territory. From 1800 to 1816, as the population increased, the boundaries of Indiana Territory were changed many times by the process of subdivision in the creation of new and additional territories. Indiana was admitted into the Union as a State December 11, 1816. The name is a memorial to the race that preceded us.

POPULAR NAME

There is a tradition that Indiana was nicknamed the Hoosier State from the expression "Who's yere?" meaning, "Who is here?"

EARLY HISTORY

Indiana was first explored by LaSalle in 1679 and the first permanent white settlement was made in Vincennes in 1731. Indiana

was under French control until 1760 and English control from 1760 to 1783. Its area is 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles is water. Its greatest length is 276 miles and its greatest width is 177 miles. It is the 37th state in rank as regards area.

Indiana was organized as a Territory in 1800 and admitted to the Union in 1816. The first capital was located at Vincennes from 1800 to 1813; the capital was located at Corydon from 1813 to 1825, and moved to Indianapolis in the latter part of 1825.

STATE SEAL

The Constitution provides that, "There shall be a Seal of State . . . which shall be called the Seal of the State of Indiana." The design adopted was: "A forest and a woodman felling a tree, a buffalo leaving the forest and fleeing through the plain to a distant forest, and the sun setting in the west, with the word 'Indiana'."

STATE BANNER

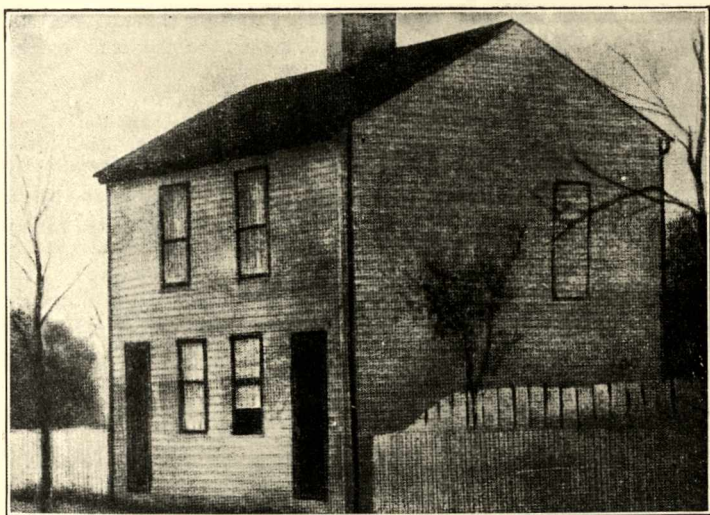
The General Assembly of 1917 adopted a state banner of the following design and dimensions: The field of the banner is blue with nineteen stars and a flaming torch in gold or buff. Thirteen stars are arranged in an outer circle and represent the original thirteen states, five stars in a half circle below the torch and inside the outer circle of stars represent the states admitted prior to Indiana, and the nineteenth star, larger than the others, represents Indiana and is placed above the flame of the torch. The outer circle of stars is so arranged that one star appears directly in the middle at the top of the circle. And the word, "Indiana," is placed in a half circle over and above the star representing Indiana and midway between it and the star in the center above it. Rays are shown radiating from the torch to the three stars on each side of the star in the upper center of the circle. (*Acts*, 1917, page 346) Illustration on page five.

STATE FLOWER

The tulip tree, known botanically as *Liriodendron tulipifera* (yellow poplar), is one of our most stately and beautiful trees, with a flower that is also beautiful, and is one appropriate for a state flower; therefore the flower of the tulip tree has been adopted as the state flower of the State of Indiana. (*Acts*, 1923, page 105)

STATE SONG

The song entitled, "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away," words and music by Paul Dresser, has been adopted as the state song of Indiana. (*Acts*, 1913, page 693)



FIRST CAPITOL, VINCENNES, 1805-1813

PROGRESS IN INDIANA

THE location of the early settlements of Indiana was largely determined by the Ohio River. The river was the popular route of travel "into the West." Lands that were first offered to settlers by the government after purchase from the Indians also attracted many. The dates of some of the earliest settlements in Indiana were Vincennes (French Post), 1731; Clarksville, 1784; Fort Wayne (American Fort), 1794; Lawrenceburg, 1802; Corydon, 1808; Madison, 1810; Evansville, 1812; New Albany, 1813; and Indianapolis, 1820.

One should think of Indiana as beginning business on a very small scale as compared with her affairs today. To appreciate the difficulties and the work that confronted the pioneer statemakers in 1816, it is necessary to consider the handicaps of a century ago. The population of the entire state in the beginning of the last century was less than one-fourth of the present population of Indianapolis, the state capital. The people were very poor. They depended largely upon their own produce from the soil for necessities of life. Money was extremely difficult to obtain and some of it worth less than its face value. Tax on lands was the important source of public revenue, and at that time all the lands sold by the federal government were tax exempt for the first five years in order to encourage homesteading. Governor Jennings' message to the legislature of 1820 stated that the taxes

collected for the first four years averaged but thirteen thousand dollars a year, which was four thousand dollars less than the new state government's expenditure.

DEVELOPMENT

From a primeval forest area at the beginning a little more than a century ago, when three-fourths of the area was covered with the finest hardwood timber, Indiana has progressed to a position of prominence in the agricultural and industrial life of the nation. Today, it has a population of slightly more than 3,000,000 people. Indiana is first among the states in the proportion of miles of railroad to its area, in the production of limestone for building purposes, in the manufacture of bottles and fruit jars, and in the manufacture of iron and steel from crude ore. It stands first in the production of tomatoes; first in the quality of corn produced, and third in the quantity. Indianapolis, its capital, is the largest inland railroad center in the United States, and the greatest interurban center in the world.

CENTER OF POPULATION

Geographically Indiana is advantageously located. The center of population of the United States is near Whitehall, Owen County, Indiana.

Indiana is frequently called the "Cross Roads of America" in the automobilist's vernacular and occupies a most important position on the motor-way map of the United States. Through travel east and west crosses the state as the natural gateway between the Great Lakes and the Ohio river, and the north-south traffic from the great cities of Michigan and Illinois naturally traverses this state.

CHARM OF INDIANA

Indiana is unusually attractive as a place wherein to live. Because of the great variety in its topography with rugged timber-clad hills and beautiful slopes in the south; level plains and plateaus with some gently rolling or undulating land in the central section, and great expanses of level territory in the north, it makes an almost universal appeal. The variety extends also to modes of livelihood. Agriculture and dairying prevail in the south, intensive farming in the middle section and great industrial plants in the north. The entire state provides an abundance of opportunity for its citizens to achieve financial success. Today 55.5 per cent of the people own their homes, as compared to a total of 36.9 per cent of home owners for the United States as a whole.

Natural resources have contributed greatly to the wealth and progress of Indiana. The state's natural soil, coal, forests, clay, stone, natural gas and oil, which have been put to intensive use, have promoted comforts, conveniences, and affluence.



SECOND CAPITOL, CORYDON, 1813-1825

CALUMET REGION

The Calumet region is one of the great industrial centers of the nation. Located in the northwesterly county of Indiana, adjoining the Illinois state line and along the shore of Lake Michigan, the Calumet occupies the upper portion of Lake county and comprises some one hundred square miles. Until two decades ago this region had little industrial or agricultural importance. Even in the days of the natural gas boom, when the state began to assume industrial leadership, the Calumet region was thinly populated. It had limited agricultural possibilities. Today the Calumet has a population in excess of 300,000 and it constitutes the second greatest iron and steel district in America. It is also one of the foremost oil refining centers in the United States. The region is noted for its extensive transportation facilities.

The several cities of the Calumet region located on Lake Michigan came into existence because of their harbors and easy access to the sources of raw materials needed in the manufacture of iron and steel. Ore mines of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota are easily accessible to the Great Lakes waterway, which affords cheap trans-

portation. Even more convenient are the limestone quarries of Indiana and Michigan, the coal mines of Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, and the great markets of the country.

In this region are located the great steel rail industries, kindred plants for manufacturing car wheels, blast furnaces, steel mills, coke ovens, rolling mills and extensive fabricating shops. Huge freighters from the northern iron region come with their cargoes of dark brown ore to be made into iron and steel. The industries of this region have payrolls amounting to more than \$60,000,000 annually.

In the Calumet region, also, are large oil refineries, making the district known as the greatest inland petroleum refining center in the United States. Linking these refineries to the oil fields are far-reaching pipe lines which extend to Wyoming, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

INDUSTRIES

The state is a leader in the field of industry. Its activities in the manufacture of steel products, electrical machinery, railroad car building, automobiles and parts, foundry products, furniture, and kitchen cabinets, are of recognized world-wide importance and commercial significance.

Increased costs of freight transportation and handling during and since the World War have made long shipments of certain commodities across the continent prohibitive. Consequently many manufacturing industries located far east, far west or south have been forced either to relocate or establish branch factories in more central locations. Indiana has profited by receiving its share of such industries. The fact that it is gradually becoming a more important industrial state is shown by the shift of population from country to towns and cities in the following census reports:

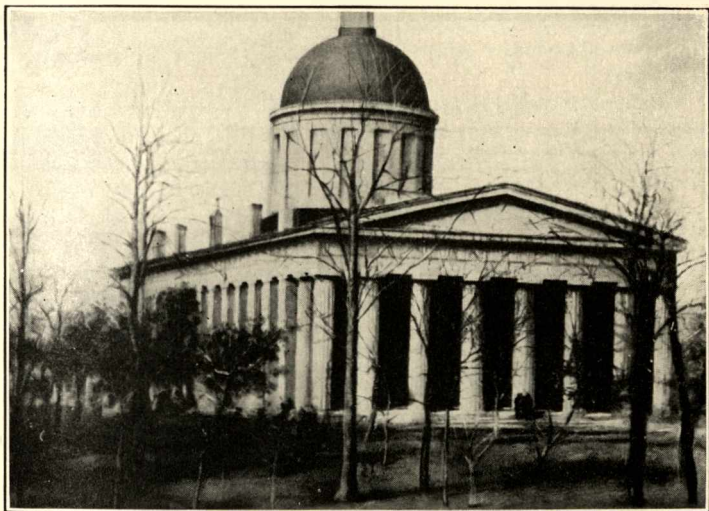
Census	Rural	Urban
1900	66%	34%
1910	58%	42%
1920	49%	51%

NATURAL PRODUCTS

Indiana produces approximately 95 per cent of all limestone for building which is quarried in the United States. Limestone from this state has come to be known as "The Nation's Building Stone."

The stone quarrying industry is concentrated in the south central part of the commonwealth. Centering in Bloomington, Oolitic, Bedford and extending northward through Ellettsville to Stinesville and Romona, are great natural limestone deposits. In excess of \$25,000,000 worth of stone is shipped from this district each year to all parts of the world, requiring from 25,000 to 30,000 cars.

For more than 50 years the state has produced petroleum and natural gas in commercial quantities. While the peak of production



THIRD CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, 1825-1878

of each has passed, the annual petroleum output is still nearly one million barrels. Natural gas production is approximately one billion cubic feet.

Coal is the most important mineral resource of Indiana. Coal fields lying in the southwestern part of the state occupy an area of 7,000 square miles. Coal is mined in 26 counties and there are more than twenty beds which vary in thickness from a few feet to more than eleven feet. Coals in the Indiana field belong to the bituminous class.

Cement is the second most important mineral product of the state. Raw materials for the manufacture of cement are widely distributed and easily accessible to transportation facilities and to fuel supplies. Among the most important cement manufacturing plants are those at Mitchell, Buffington, Stroh, Limesdale and Speeds.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING

Fertile soil and favorable climatic conditions have made Hoosier farms productive. A large variety of crops is successfully grown. These factors and a favorable location have transformed Indiana from a primeval forest and prairie of a hundred years ago into one of the great agricultural states of the Union. Farming land covers 92 per cent of the state's surface, and more than 80 per cent of the land is in tillable farms.

Corn is the king of Indiana crops. This state is part of the world's most famous corn belt. Indiana corn has repeatedly won the

highest honors in competition at national shows. Wheat and oats are grown abundantly and many other small grains are produced in proportion.

Indiana is well known for its high class thoroughbred live stock. Some of the leading American breeders of cattle, sheep and hogs are Hoosiers. In 1927 Indiana farmers marketed nearly 300,000 head of cattle and 250,000 calves. Approximately 3,000,000 hogs are marketed each year and consume a large per cent of the corn crop of the state. Prices paid for these hogs are the highest of any in the corn belt, placing Indiana pork producers in a most enviable position. Sheep flourish in the Hoosier state and Indiana sheep breeders have some of the best animals in the country.

Indiana has some notable breeders of fine horses. The widely known "Single G," "Dan Patch" and "William" of racing fame were bred and trained in Indiana.

Dairying has come to the front in Indiana during the last few years. With an annual revenue of approximately \$70,000,000, dairy farming is now a profitable occupation. The poultry business is enormous and nearly equal to that of dairying.

Successful cooperation enables the Hoosier farmer to market his crops profitably. At the same time, through extensive live stock reproduction, he is retaining soil fertility in the land, and by the application of improved and scientific methods both the amount and the quality of yield in live stock and grain is increasing.

HORTICULTURE

Horticultural products constitute a very important branch of Indiana's agriculture. Apples, plums, cherries, grapes and small fruits are successfully produced in almost every county, while soil and climatic conditions in the southern third of the state are production of tomatoes for canning. Much land of the north section is profitably utilized for the raising of onions and mint, in which Indiana ranks second among the states. Potato returns are large and profitable, the average yield per acre being very high. The fertile, sandy soil of southern Indiana is specially well adapted to the cultivation of sweet potatoes, cantaloupes and sweet corn.

STATE LIBRARY

The Indiana State Library is the general library for the state; it provides reference and book-loan service to citizens not only in its reading room, but by mail. Books are loaned to other libraries in the state and collections for circulation are sent to many book clubs, farm groups and similar organizations. An advisory and organization service is given all public and institutional libraries.



PRESENT CAPITOL AT INDIANAPOLIS, 1878-
Erected 1878-1888

The library has notable collections of federal and state documents, manuscripts, maps, newspapers and works on genealogy and education. The division of Indiana history contains a most important collection of books relating to Indiana and written by Indiana authors.

INDIANA SCHOOLS

The improvement of both rural and urban schools has been marked during the past few years. A large proportion of school buildings has been replaced by modern structures built according to the latest requirements. This state has the largest number of consolidated school buildings of any in the Union.

STATE CHARITIES

Indiana's system of public charities and correction includes 20 state institutions, 250 county institutions and a public relief official (the township trustee) in each of the 1,016 townships. The institutions have about 24,000 inmates, and in 1927 the trustees aided 30,000 families. Nearly nine million dollars are spent annually from public funds by these institutions and agencies.

Central supervision over the entire system is maintained by the Board of State Charities, created by the legislature of 1889. It is a non-partisan, unsalaried board of six members appointed by the

Governor who is himself president ex-officio. It is the duty of the Board to inspect and report to the Governor and to the local officials concerned, and to recommend to the legislature such new laws as it deems necessary and desirable. In addition to this general work, special departments have supervision over dependent children in foster homes, the licensing of maternity hospitals and child-caring agencies, and the deportation of non-resident dependents.

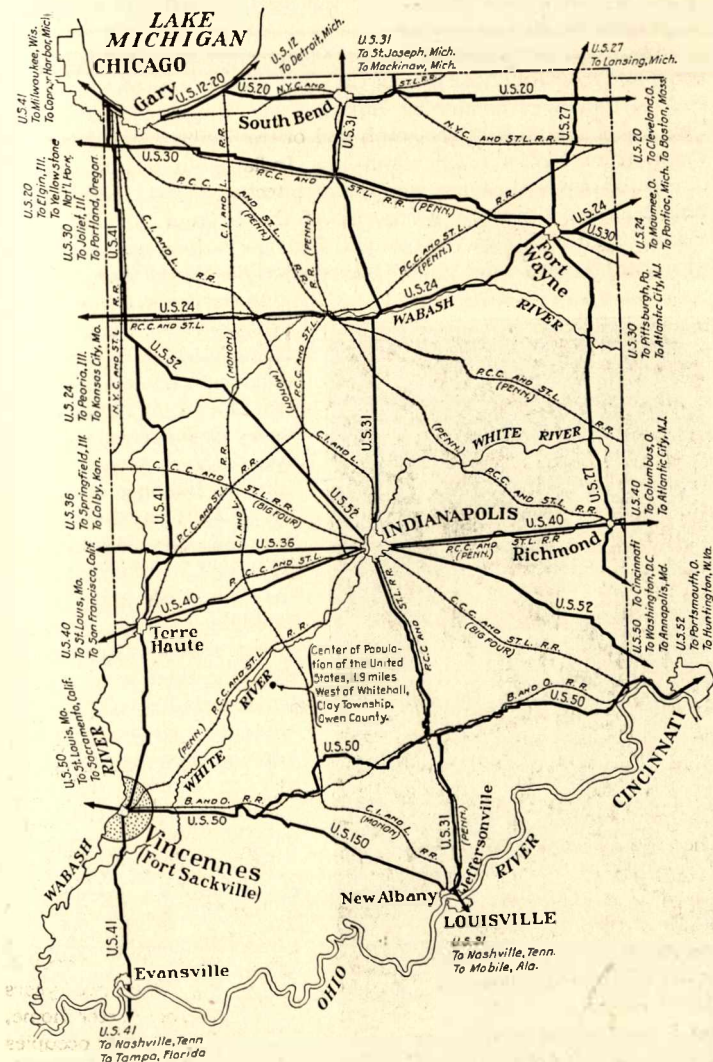
STATE HIGHWAYS

Indiana highways are financed by a license fee on automobiles and two cents of a three-cent gas tax, and federal aid. There is no property tax used for maintenance or construction of state roads. The highway system was developed and is being expanded on the pay-as-you-go plan. Today, with 5,000 miles in a state system, more than one-third is paved, considerably more than one-third made dustless by retread work, and virtually every mile is an all-season road. These 5,000 miles, more or less, were selected from a total of 73,000 miles of all types in the state. Eighty-five per cent of the state's population is directly served and the remaining 15 per cent has lateral connections with the state system. Each county seat and each town of even 2,500 population, except two, is directly connected with a state highway. With a total investment of some \$82,000,000 in the past ten years, the state has a system of improved roads; no indebtedness has been incurred, and out of each dollar invested, 96 cents goes into the roads and only 4 cents for administration.

FINANCIAL POLICY

Indiana is one of the four states with no state indebtedness, and the only industrial state with that distinction. It has adopted and is strictly adhering to the pay-as-you-go policy. The state today has the lowest tax rate in years. Indiana's present budget law brings under the control of the Governor and the legislature practically all of the state's expenditures. This makes it possible to curtail appropriations to the minimum needs of the departments and institutions and therefore effect a large saving to the taxpayers of the state. Under this policy, borrowing money has become unnecessary and the calling for advance payments of taxes has been eliminated. Balances in all funds of the state have assumed larger proportions than in any other period of the state's history. A comparative study of the cost of state government shows that in the United States as a whole it is \$9.72 per capita and in Indiana \$7.99. Considering the service rendered, Indiana is one of the three states with the lowest per capita cost of government in the Union. The state has property conservatively valued at \$240,000,000 and the average annual increase of permanent improvements and assets amounts to about \$12,000,000.

INDIANA



CENTER OF POPULATION
CROSSROADS OF THE UNITED STATES
A DECISIVE BATTLEGROUND OF THE REVOLUTION

INDIANA WORLD WAR MEMORIAL

IN the heart of our state capital is gradually being brought into reality the Indiana World War Memorial, the vision of far-sighted and public-spirited citizens.

One block north of the famous Monument Circle, erected to the honor and memory of the men of the Civil War, is located the massive Federal Building, containing among other things the post-office. This building stands at the south end of the Indiana War Memorial Plaza. Five blocks north stands the Indianapolis Public Library, considered one of the finest pieces of architecture in the United States. This building forms the north end of the Indiana War Memorial Plaza. Within this plat of ground, five blocks long and one block wide, rises the memorial to all who served in the World War.



PRO PATRIA

In the first block beginning at the north of the plaza and facing Meridian Street, is the permanent home of the National Headquarters and Indiana Department of The American Legion. This splendid building, completed in 1925, formed the first unit of the World War Memorial. Immediately to the east of the Legion Building, in a like position, facing Pennsylvania street, will be erected eventually a building similar to the Legion structure. In the open area between these two buildings will be erected the most sacred symbol of the entire memorial plaza, a cenotaph.

In the second block from the north, at present, is the State School for the Blind, which will be removed within the next two years to a new and better home, and the land it now occupies will be laid out into a mall down the center of the plot. In the center of the next block to the south, the one

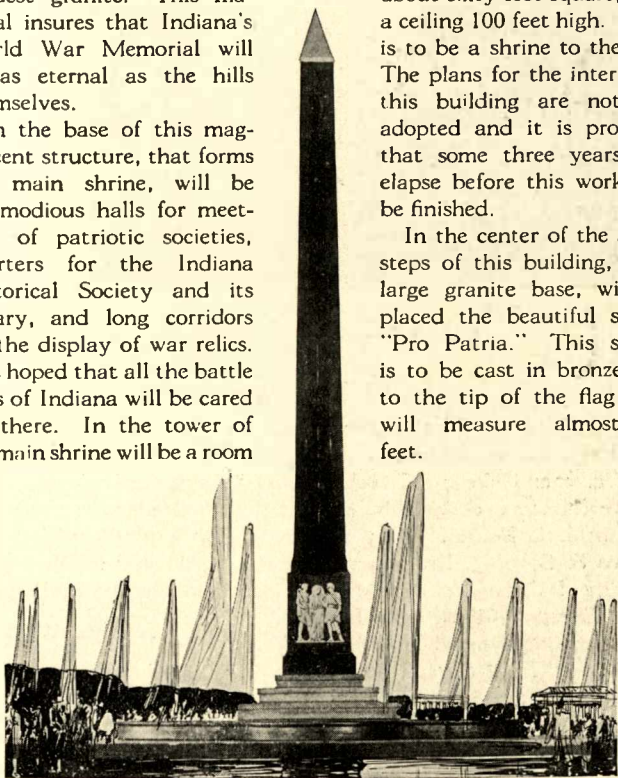
now under construction, will be erected an obelisk, a black granite shaft, one hundred feet high and surrounded by an electric water fountain. If present plans for this fountain are carried out, Indiana will have a fountain rivaling that of Versailles in beauty. On each of the four corners of this block will be two large calibre German guns captured in the World War. The major area of this block will be paved with macadam or similar material and bordered with grass, shrubbery and trees.

In the next, or fourth block proceeding south, stands the massive shrine building, now nearing completion. From a base approximately 180 feet east and west and 270 feet north and south rises a shaft 100 feet square to a height of 210 feet above the street level. The exterior of this impressive shrine towering above the surrounding city, is the finest selected Indiana limestone, while all wearing surfaces are of the hardest granite. This material insures that Indiana's World War Memorial will be as eternal as the hills themselves.

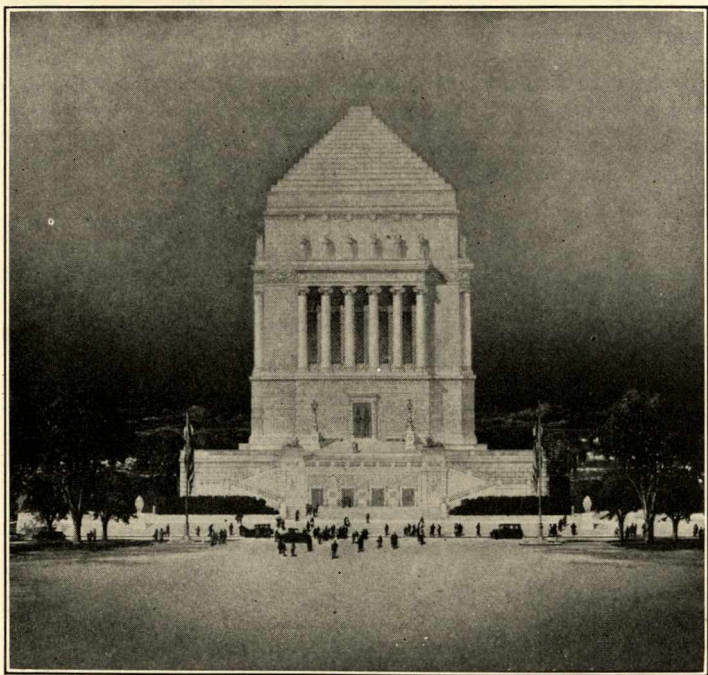
In the base of this magnificent structure, that forms the main shrine, will be commodious halls for meetings of patriotic societies, quarters for the Indiana Historical Society and its library, and long corridors for the display of war relics. It is hoped that all the battle flags of Indiana will be cared for there. In the tower of the main shrine will be a room

about sixty feet square, with a ceiling 100 feet high. This is to be a shrine to the flag. The plans for the interior of this building are not yet adopted and it is probable that some three years will elapse before this work will be finished.

In the center of the south steps of this building, on a large granite base, will be placed the beautiful statue "Pro Patria." This statue is to be cast in bronze and to the tip of the flag staff will measure almost 24 feet.



OBELISK IN CENTER OF PLAZA



MAIN MEMORIAL SHRINE

The fifth or last block to the south is University Square, in which little alteration will be made.

Walker and Weeks of Cleveland, Ohio, were selected by competition as the architects to design this memorial. The following are the present members of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana World War Memorial: Marcus S. Sonntag, President, Evansville; William L. Elder, Vice-President, Indianapolis; Thomas B. Coulter, Vincennes; Miss Permelia Boyd, Deputy; Charles R. Bird, Greensburg; Samuel D. Royse, Terre Haute; Raymond S. Springer, Connersville; James P. Goodrich, Winchester; Earl Stroup, Frankfort; William P. Gleason, Gary; Robert R. Batton, Marion; Luie H. Moore, Ft. Wayne; Mrs. Anne S. Carlisle, South Bend. Samuel Ashby is Counsel; Dr. W. K. Hatt, Consulting Engineer; William Woolley, Clerk-of-the-Works; Frank H. Henley, Secretary.

This project was authorized by an Act passed by the Special Session of the Indiana Legislature in 1920. The City of Indianapolis

and Marion County have joined with the State of Indiana in the building of this Memorial in honor to all who served in the great World War.

On September 12, 1924, the cornerstone of the first unit of the Plaza was laid and on June 17, 1925, this building was dedicated by Governor Ed Jackson as the permanent home of The American Legion.

The Memorial Shrine or Main Building was commenced in February, 1926, and on July 4, 1927, its cornerstone was laid with fitting ceremonies by General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The spirit of this grand memorial is embodied in the inscription carved in the facade above the entrances to the first floor on the north side of the Memorial Shrine:

"To commemorate the valor and sacrifice of members of the land, sea, and air forces of the United States and all others who rendered faithful and loyal service at home and overseas in the World War; to inculcate a true understanding and appreciation of the privileges of American citizenship; to inspire patriotism and respect for the laws to the end that peace and good will may prevail, justice be administered, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated."



AMERICAN LEGION HOME

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

STANDING on Monument Circle in Indianapolis is an impressive shrine to the heroic Hoosiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. A tablet also commemorates Indiana's part in the war with Spain.

It is nationally recognized as a magnificent piece of architectural and sculptural art builded in a shaft of marble and stone. It ranks second in height only to the famous Washington monument; including the foundation, it measures 314 feet 6 inches, and from the street level, 284 feet 6 inches. The balcony, 228½ feet above the ground, is reached by an electric elevator or by a stairway consisting of 32 flights or 324 steps. From the balcony a panoramic view of the entire city can be had. On the summit is a colossal figure of Victory, 38 feet in height.

The beautiful statuary at the base includes two of the largest groups ever carved out of stone—the one on the east representing

War; the one on the west, Peace. On the south are two heroic statues cut out of a huge block of stone—one represents an infantry, and the other a cavalry scout; on the north are the figures representing an artilleryman and a sailor. Cascades of flowing water beneath the statuary form large pools on the east and west; over these cascades flow 7,000 gallons of water per minute. With eight immense candelabra, carrying 48 arc and 150 incandescent lamps, the Monument is most brilliantly and beautifully lighted. Bronze statues of Governor Oliver P. Morton, Governor James Whitcomb, General William Henry Harrison, the three war governors and General George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the Old Northwest, stand in the four segments between the pools

WAR FOR THE UNION	
1861-1865	
INDIANA VOLUNTEERS	
128 REGIMENTS INFANTRY	175,772
13 REGIMENTS CAVALRY	21,800
1 REGIMENT ARTILLERY	3,830
28 COMPANIES ARTILLERY	7,151
NAVY	2,130
TOTAL	210,483
ARMED AND FIEED-LAND FORCES—	
24,419	
INDIANA IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN	
5 REGIMENTS INFANTRY	9,920
2 COLORED COMPANIES INFANTRY	210
2 BATTERIES LIGHT ARTILLERY	369
ENGINEER CORPS	50
SIGNAL CORPS	51
TOTAL	7,421
DIED IN SERVICE	71

TABLET OVER MAIN ENTRANCE



STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

and the steps. Tablets over the north and south entrances give the number of men enlisted from Indiana in the Mexican, the Civil, and the Spanish-American Wars, and the casualties suffered. Advantageously arranged in the basement of the Monument are many interesting relics and pictures of the past wars.

Construction was begun on the Monument in 1887 and was completed in 1901, at a cost of \$600,000. This sum was raised by popular subscription. The monument was dedicated in 1902 "To Indiana's Silent Victors."

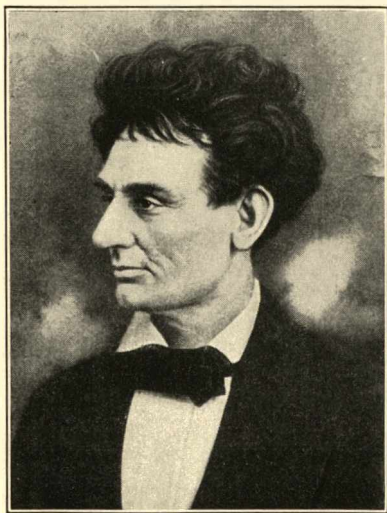
THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

THE world has heard much of Abraham Lincoln. Men have searched long to find the source of his greatness. Indiana would not presume to say that a study of the pioneer environment and associations in her frontier life of a hundred years ago would reveal the only answer to this question but she can say that Abraham Lincoln did spend fourteen formative years of his life in her rugged domains.

With his parents, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and his sister Sarah, Lincoln came to Indiana in the late fall of 1816 when he was seven years of age. From childhood to boyhood, from boyhood to young manhood, Lincoln called Indiana home. In reality Lincoln, the most unique character in American history, was a product of the Hoosier state. His greatest growth and development came to him in those fourteen years that he spent in this state.

In this modern day when we consider the life of this unequalled leader, it seems altogether fitting and proper that he is the product of Indiana, because Indiana is the heart of America. The center of its population is located here. The refinement and culture of the East, the sentiment and chivalry of the South, the pioneer ruggedness of the West and the vigor and energy of the North are merged in the character of the citizenship of Indiana, so we may say that the product of our soil is typically American.

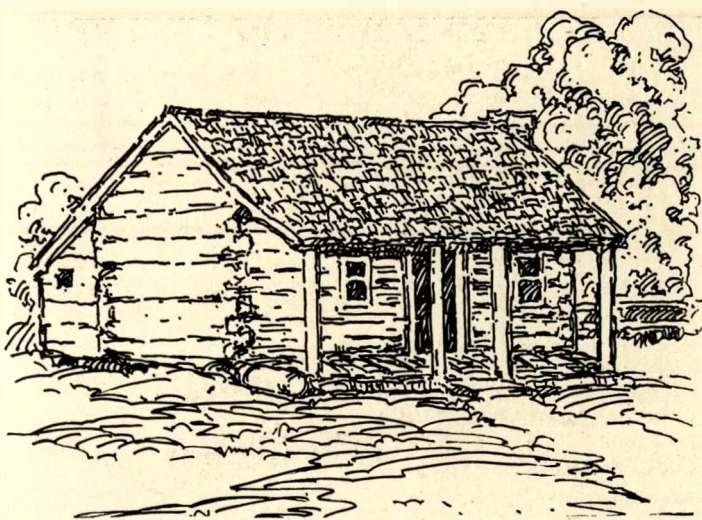
The Lincolns located in what is now Spencer County, sixteen miles from the Ohio River.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Lincoln City now covers practically the tract of land for which Thomas Lincoln obtained a government patent ten years after he had settled. The site where the cabin stood has hitherto been neglected and has a forlorn appearance. The state of Indiana has done nothing to set aside this sacred ground as a place of reverence.

Only two years after the Lincolns had established their home, Nancy Hanks died. Her body was taken on a rude mud sled to the top of the wood-covered knoll a quarter of a mile to the south of the cabin site; there she was buried.



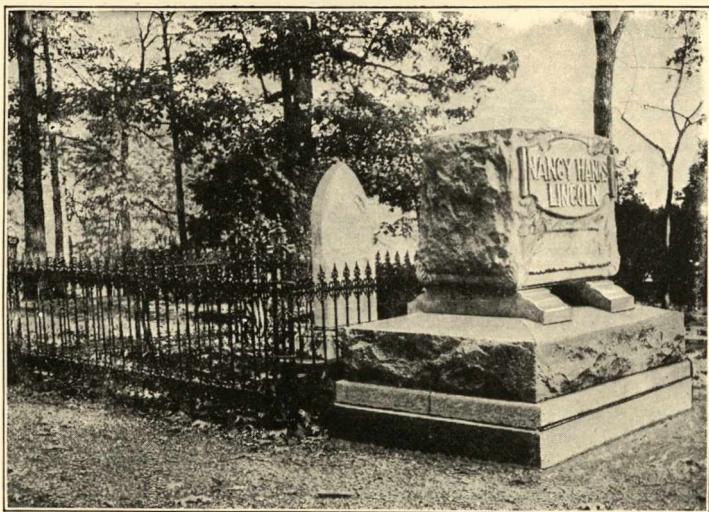
THE LINCOLN CABIN

The death of his mother was the first of a number of tragedies that cast their lengthening shadows across his life. As a healthy boy he recovered in time the natural poise of his mind but at intervals he had moods of deep melancholy. Years later, in the Capital of the nation, Lincoln was to say, "All that I am or ever hope to be I owe to my angel mother." It was she who smoothed the way which enabled the eager boy to satisfy his desire for knowledge. She encouraged him to read before the open fireplace in the rude log cabin. It was she who led him for a little while along the path that led to his great destiny.

And now the people of Indiana, slow to recognize their rare privilege in caring for all that remains of the mother, Nancy Hanks, and preserving the site of the Lincoln home, are in the midst of a significant movement to give monumental expression to their gratitude for the life of a mother who gave to the world one of its greatest sons.

Those hills, sacred to the boyhood dreams of the Emancipator; those fields and woods where his body gained its giant strength and commanding stature, where he got his first knowledge of the great literature of the world, and where he first knew joy and sorrow, ambition and achievement, have an appeal that ranks them with the finest opportunities in all the world for a Lincoln memorial.

Already at the site of the humble grave seventy acres have been acquired. Landscape artists, engineers, architects, and artists are combining their talent in a proposal that will be worthy of Lincoln



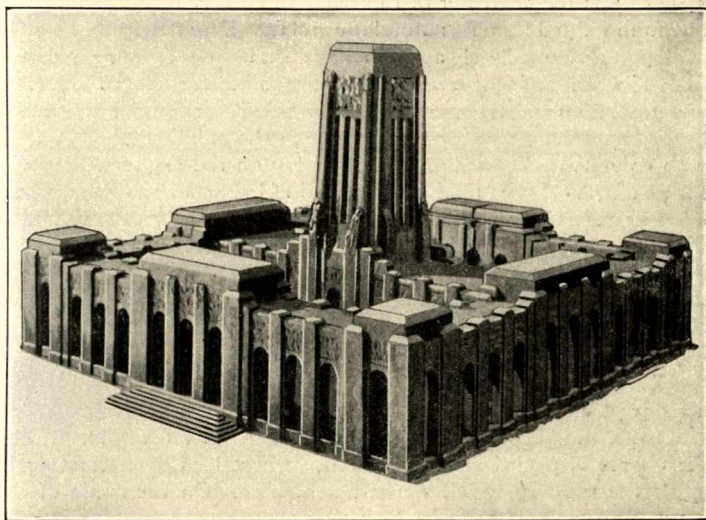
GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN

and the state of Indiana. It will constitute such an object of beauty and interest that people will come from all the world to see it. Close to the Ohio River, on a main highway, reached by railroads and midway between Evansville and French Lick, the spot seems to have been especially endowed by Nature with every attribute that should mark a popular shrine.

The Indiana Lincoln Union, the name under which the citizens of the Hoosier State are operating, invited for counsel and guidance Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Thomas Hibben of New York, architect, to suggest plans and designs for the shrine to Lincoln and his mother, which will be erected at Lincoln City.

In explaining the landscape treatment appropriate to the Lincoln Memorial, Mr. Olmsted expressed himself thus:

"From the beginning, it was plain to us that the main area the sanctuary which includes the site of Lincoln's cabin and his mother's grave, should be freed of every petty, distracting, alien, self-assertive object. For that reason, the present state highway should be carried south and east of the sanctuary. The branch railroad now bisecting it should be carried east and north of it. South then of the new highway will be placed the service area, a tract of land, perhaps twenty or thirty acres, which ministers to the comfort of the visitors, a spot containing an elaborate edifice for the purpose of holding patriotic, civic or religious meetings and also provisions to take care of the



PROPOSED LINCOLN MEMORIAL

ever-increasing automobile traffic. All vehicular traffic within the sanctuary, of course, is excluded.

"Furthermore, in this spot, provisions will be made for the occasional assembly out of doors under dignified and satisfactory conditions of crowds of varying size, up to several thousands, to listen to addresses and take part in exercises appropriate to the locality.

"The state highway thus deflected will serve not only as a physical but also a spiritual approach to the shrine. For that reason, at a distance of several miles in each way, strips of land of varying width will have to be acquired and these strips so far as they are bare now, must be replanted."

In the development of this plan, points of historic interest contiguous to the shrine will be suitably marked and even trees, shrubs, and wild flowers will be selected with a view to their historic and botanical correctness.

Mr. Hibben, who was originally a product of the state of Indiana, in describing the Memorial Building, which is to be part of the shrine, says that he has attempted to convey in line and material Lincoln's character as the world knew it.

"Such a monument," he says, "must be simple and pure truth of structure, expressing in its form all that we may of the man Lincoln. We have, therefore, conceived this memorial as such a monument as may be made in the same simple truth of structure and grandeur of

scale as was the character of Lincoln. In no way is any material or any form warped from its natural use and the entire structural function of all parts is immediately apparent and sound. The building takes the form of a series of four quadrangular courts which surround the main structure, from which rises a carillon tower. These courts are bounded by open cloisters, which connect through the aerial pylons. Within each court is a pool with flowers and ivy on the walls. Above the arches of the cloister, there runs a band of low relief sculpture, which takes its definition out of the natural structure of the wall itself and in which is portrayed the birth and development of a race. The vaulted ceilings and the walls of the cloister are treated with frescoes. Through the arches of these cloisters are countless vistas of the other courts, of the pools, and of the tower which rises about one hundred and fifty feet above them.

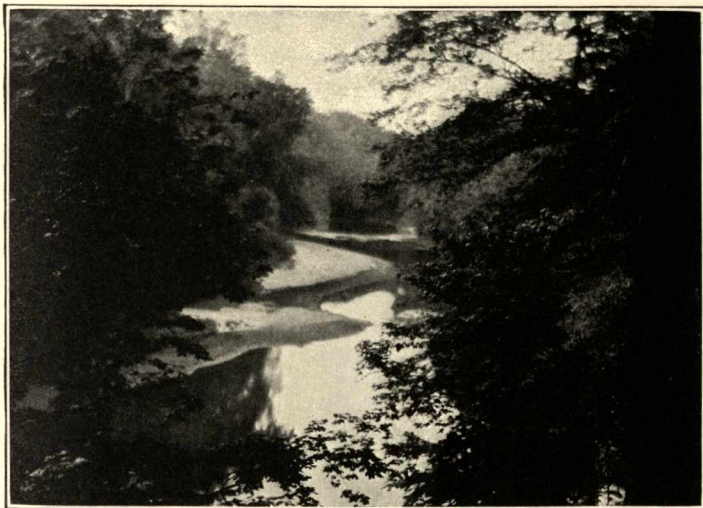
"The tower is pierced with long vertical openings, and within hang great chimes that, when played, will fill the whole surrounding area with music and fall like a benediction on all within. Under the chimes is placed an organ for those occasions of celebrating in music the memory which we here symbolize. On each side of the tower is an enclosed hall with high clear windows lighting it from both sides and on the walls and ceiling are mural paintings in character with the building. The whole group, which is about two hundred feet in each direction and of sufficient size to care for about two thousand people in the courts, is so arranged that large groups of people may come here, and in the peace and gentle beauty it is our hope to create, receive new inspiration from its contact."

It has been estimated that approximately \$1,000,000 will be needed to establish the proposed memorial and a substantial part of this amount already has been subscribed by citizens from all parts of the state. Plans are going forward to continue the campaign until sufficient funds have been obtained.

Richard Lieber expressed the sentiment of the executive committee, of which he is chairman, at the first meeting of the Lincoln Union in the following words:

"In the re-awakening appreciation of the life and soul of Abraham Lincoln, we interpret the spirit of tolerance marching through the land—a yearning on the part of the people for the honesty, directness and tolerance that Lincoln personified. We see it as a part of a more significant movement towards a greater vision, a broader understanding of the fundamental truths and high ideals on which a successful civilization must rest.

"No matter how beautiful or complete, if the Indiana Lincoln Memorial is to be significant, it must have the support and convey the sentiment of the people. It must be their contribution to the future generations for the spiritual advancement of mankind."



INDIANA STATE PARKS

THROUGH the development of its state park system, the state of Indiana guarantees to all future generations an inheritance of land tracts of as natural scenic grandeur as the country affords. The Department of Conservation, since its creation in 1919, has acquired land in strategic parts of the state encompassing the beauty of native forest, hills, lakes and streams. Six such scenic tracts, each containing a type of landscape peculiarly characteristic of that section of the state, are now included in the park system. Three more will be added this year, and still others are under consideration.

For the most part these park lands are steeped in pioneer traditions and Indian lore of thrilling interest to the student of history, but the prime purpose of the establishment of the parks is to preserve areas of typical woodland and save for posterity the charm of rugged nature from the encroachment of modern improvements.

The parks offer to the citizen of moderate means the full enjoyment of such outdoor recreations as hiking, swimming, fishing and camping. Trails through the woods lead the visitor to points of vantage from which can be seen the wonders of natural phenomena. Supervised bathing beaches and purified swimming pools guarantee to the swimmer safe enjoyment of this sport. The streams and lakes in the parks are restocked with game fish annually to insure some degree of success to the fisherman. Fireplaces and open brick ovens with ample supplies of cut firewood are provided the camper at camp sites convenient to pure water supplies. There are also good hotels.

INDIANA IN LITERATURE

THE Reverend James Cooley Fletcher ranks as the first native Indianian to publish a book. He was born in 1823 and in 1866, with D. P. Kidder he wrote "Brazil and the Brazilians," a work that is still said to be an authority on certain points. The Honorable Hugh McCulloch, twice secretary of the treasury, and a banker of international repute in 1888 published "Men and Measures of Half a Century," in which public questions are ably discussed.

The New Harmony community was an unique center of mental activity. Robert Dale Owen, a versatile man of much ability, was a son of the leader in that social experiment. Besides his autobiography, "Hints on Public Architecture" and the "Wrong of Slavery", two books on occult themes, made him widely known to a class of readers he would not otherwise have reached.

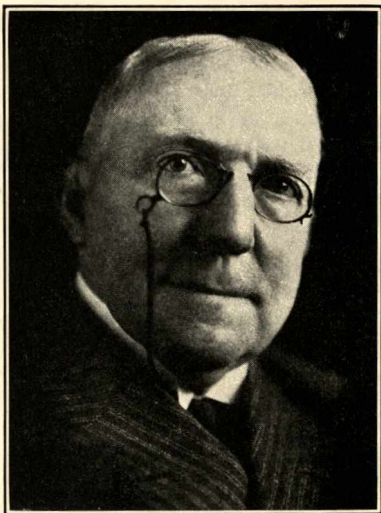
John B. Dillon wrote a valuable "History of Indiana." The "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio" by William H. English dealt with a period of great importance to Indiana's future. Oliver H. Smith's volume of political and social reminiscences is still entertaining. The Civil War stimulated authorship. The "Life of Oliver P. Morton," by William Dudley Foulke, is in effect a history of Indiana in the Civil War. Jacob P. Dunn's two histories of Indiana, and his "Greater Indianapolis", and Logan Esarey's "History of Indiana" have continued the work so well begun by Dillon.

Beginning in 1877 Edward Eggleston's "The Hoosier School-master," "Roxy" and other stories attracted wide attention as pictures of simple, primitive, everyday life. General Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur," 1880, a creative imaginative novel, was the first Hoosier "best seller." General Wallace was the author of two other novels, "The Fair God" and "The Prince of India." George Cary Eggleston, brother of Edward, became a New York newspaper man; he wrote a number of books for children.

A historical novel, "Knights in Fustian," dealing with the Knights of the Golden Circle and the treason trials during the Civil War, was written by Caroline Brown Krout of Crawfordsville. Somewhat earlier Maurice Thompson had begun to publish essays, sketches, novels and poems, which were well received, but it was not until 1900 that his best known book appeared, "Alice of Old Vincennes." Meanwhile, Charles Major, of Shelbyville, had scored a great success with the historical romance, "When Knighthood was in Flower."

Sarah T. Bolton, long a resident of Indianapolis, though not a native, and Mrs. D. M. Jordan were outstanding among our earlier poets. Evalen Stein created exquisite verse. James Whitcomb Riley and William Vaughn Moody are better known—Riley, the interpreter of the heart of common humanity; Moody, the classical, intellectual poet and dramatist of American life.

Indiana is well represented among recent writers of fiction, history, poetry and essays. George Ade has made the field of genial slang in criticism of manners, customs and morals, peculiarly his own. His fables and his plays good-naturedly reflect the foibles of the day. Meredith Nicholson has won laurels by his essays, his poetry and his novels. Booth Tarkington's stories delight thousands of admirers and his plays are equally well known. Among Indiana authors who transferred their activities to New York without losing their Hoosier flavor must be mentioned: David Graham Phillips, Robert Underwood Johnson, Albert E. Wiggam, Theodore Dreiser, Elmer Davis and Claude G. Bowers.



JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Among public men who have won distinction in literature in recent years is one of our late Vice-Presidents whose "Recollections of Thomas R. Marshall—a Hoosier Salad" is a book of wit and wisdom. Albert J. Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall" in four volumes, and his two-volume "Life of Abraham Lincoln," broken off by his death, rank among the world's great biographies.

In the world of literature, largely through the writings of Edward Eggleston and later through the poems of James Whitcomb Riley, the name of Indiana suggests the "Hoosier dialect." There has been much discussion as to the existence of a distinctive "Hoosier dialect," but the general conclusion seems to have been reached that the speech which goes by that name differs little from the manner of expression usual among those Americans who are unfamiliar with the printed word. Indeed, literary exaggerations of this so called dialect together with a few local colloquialisms have created a form of speech which has gained unwarranted notoriety. It is a matter of pride that Indiana has contributed this colorful note to American literature, but it should not obscure the fact that its greatest contribution to literature has been in giving literary expression in poetry, essay, history and drama to the ideas and the facts which compose the substantial part of universal literature.

SHORT TRIPS FOR THE MOTORIST

The accompanying map suggests four tours from Vincennes, each of which can be taken in one or two days, according to the preferences of the motorist. Each of these tours embraces several points of unusual scenic or historic interest, but many other roads are available, enabling the tourist to combine these points of interest in a variety of ways. Inquiry should be made at the time the tour is planned.

TOUR No. 1

New Harmony is one of the most interesting places, historically, in the middle West. It was founded in 1814-15 by George Rapp, who moved the Harmony Community from Economy, Pennsylvania, to a tract of 1700 acres on the Wabash River. A number of the original buildings of the Harmony Community are still standing, showing the sturdy architecture and the peculiar life of the community. The Rappites, as they were called, held their property in common; men and women lived separately, in a celibate community.

In 1825, Robert Owen, the celebrated Scotch manufacturer, philanthropist, and liberal, brought a distinguished group of scientists and social reformers to New Harmony, which he had bought from the Rappites the year before. Robert Owen's community did not prosper, but for years New Harmony was one of the foremost scientific and artistic centers of the United States. The Fauntleroy Home is maintained by the Indiana Federation of Clubs as a memorial to the Minerva Club, a pioneer organization among women's clubs in the United States.

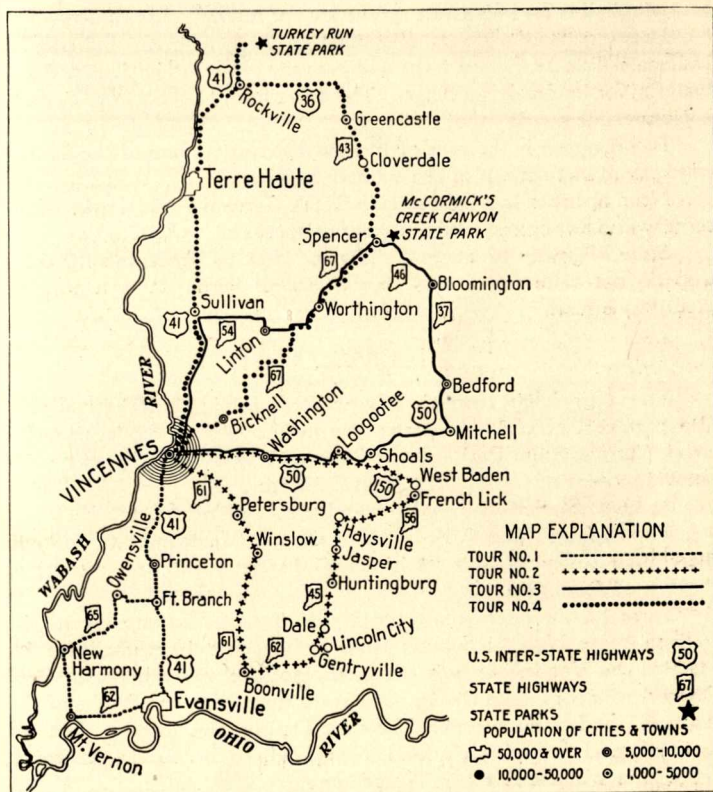
Princeton, Mt. Vernon, and Evansville also offer many points of interest. Evansville is the commercial, industrial, and political center of a large area.

TOUR No. 2

Lincoln City is the central point of interest. In this neighborhood Abraham Lincoln lived from 1816 to 1830, from his seventh to his twenty-first year. His mother's grave is yearly the mecca of thousands of travelers. A great national shrine has been planned here, for which funds are being raised by the Indiana Lincoln Union. The ground will include both the site of Lincoln's home and the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

The great recreational and health resorts of French Lick and West Baden are nationally known. The scenery in this part of the state is superb.

From French Lick a short and easy trip south takes one to Marengo and Wyandotte caves in Crawford county, to Corydon and to Leavenworth, in the neighborhood of which some of the most magnificent views of the Ohio, "la belle riviere," may be enjoyed.



FOUR TOURS FROM VINCENNES

Illustrating the historic and scenic interest of southwestern Indiana. Each tour requires only a day but will justify a more leisurely trip. Due to changing conditions in roads, inquiry should be made before tours are planned.

TOUR No. 3

Near Shoals are the famous natural wonders of Jug Rock and Pinnacle Point on White River.

Mitchell is an important center for the manufacture of cement.

Between Bedford and Bloomington lie the great quarries of Indiana oolitic limestone from which every state in the Union draws material for its finest buildings. The drive from Loogootee to Spencer is picturesque nearly all of the way.

Bloomington is the seat of Indiana University, one of the leading educational institutions of the country.

Near Spencer is McCormick's Creek Canyon State Park, whose scenery and swimming pool are great attractions.

State Highway 67 offers a short cut back to Vincennes for those who do not take the fourth tour indicated here. It is a winding picturesque road.

TOUR No. 4

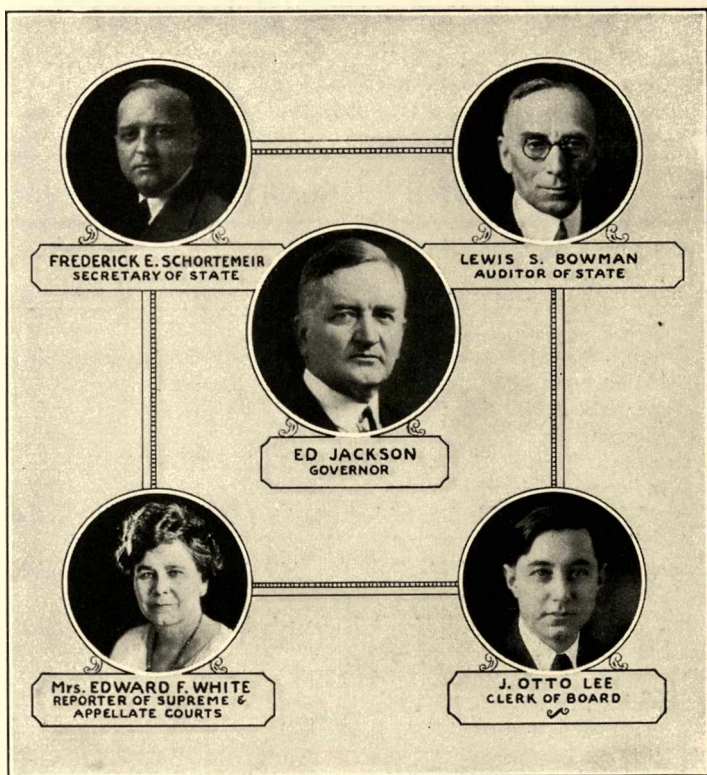
This tour leads through a great coal mining district, as does also part of Route 3. It passes the neighborhood of McCormick's Creek Canyon State Park. Near Cloverdale is the equally attractive natural scenery of Cataract Falls on Eel River.

At Greencastle is the well known De Pauw University.

Turkey Run State Park is one of the most famous state parks in the United States, notable for its unusual scenery and as a pioneer in this line of development.

Terre Haute offers many points of interest, among them, the Indiana State Normal School, Rose Polytechnic Institute, and St. Mary-of-the-Woods. It was the birthplace and early home of Paul Dresser, who composed the Indiana state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash," and of his brother, Theodore Dreiser, the author. The old national road from Cumberland, Maryland, to St. Louis, Missouri, crosses the Wabash River in Terre Haute.

A short distance north, in the grounds of the Fort Harrison Country Club, is the site of Fort William Henry Harrison, built by President Harrison in his Tippecanoe campaign, and defended in the War of 1812 by another President, Zachary Taylor. Five miles north on the Rosedale road is the Markle mill, a water power mill which has been in continuous operation since 1817.



BOARD OF PUBLIC PRINTING

THE Board of Public Printing of Indiana has charge and supervision of all printing, binding and office supplies for the several departments of the state government. Contracts for these items are let biennially and all bills rendered must be audited and approved by it before payment is made by the departments.

The Board is composed of the Governor, who by virtue of his office is president; the Secretary of State; the Auditor of State and the Reporter of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. The Clerk of the Board is appointed by the members.

It is through the co-operation of this Board that the publication and distribution of this booklet, "Indiana 1779-1929," is made possible.

STATE CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS

- Indiana University, William L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D., President, Bloomington and Indianapolis.
- Purdue University, Edward C. Elliott, Ph.D., President, Lafayette.
- Indiana State Normal School, Linnaeus N. Hines, A.B., M.A., President, Terre Haute.
- Ball Teachers College, Indiana State Normal School, Eastern Division, Lemuel A. Pittenger, A.B., M.A., President, Muncie.
- Indiana State Soldiers' Home, Col. Chas. F. Zillmer, Commandant, Lafayette.
- Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, L. A. Cortner, Superintendent, Knightstown.
- Indiana School for the Deaf, O. M. Pittenger, Superintendent, Indianapolis.
- Indiana School for the Blind, George S. Wilson, Superintendent, Indianapolis.
- Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind, Walter E. Rich, President, Indianapolis.
- Central State Hospital, Dr. Max A. Bahr, Medical Superintendent, Indianapolis.
- Evansville State Hospital, Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Medical Superintendent, Evansville.
- Logansport State Hospital, Dr. O. R. Lynch, Medical Superintendent, Logansport.
- Madison State Hospital, Dr. James W. Milligan, Medical Superintendent, North Madison.
- Richmond State Hospital, Dr. L. F. Ross, Medical Superintendent, Richmond.
- Indiana State Sanatorium, Dr. Amos Carter, Medical Superintendent, Rockville.
- Indiana Village for Epileptics, Dr. W. C. Van Nuys, Medical Superintendent, New Castle.
- Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth, James G. Jackson, Superintendent, Fort Wayne.
- Indiana Farm Colony for Feeble Minded, James G. Jackson, Superintendent, Butlerville.
- Indiana Boys' School, Charles A. McGonagle, Superintendent, Plainfield.
- Indiana Girls' School, Dr. Kenosha Sessions, Superintendent, Clermont.
- Indiana Woman's Prison, Miss Margaret Elliott, Superintendent, Indianapolis.
- Indiana State Prison, Walter H. Daly, Warden, Michigan City.
- Indiana Reformatory, A. F. Miles, Superintendent, Pendleton.
- Indiana State Farm, Ralph Howard, Superintendent, Greencastle.